THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 10TH JANUARY.

THE ENGLISH PRESS of Calcutta seems to be somewhat sulky about Lord Northbrook, but that of Bombay is liberal. Thus the *Times of India* says:

"We may state with confidence that whatever differences of opinion there may be with respect to particular acts of the Viceregal Government during the last four years, there are few who will refuse to acknowledge that under Lord Northbrook the Empire has been administered with great honesty of purpose and with an unmistakeable desire to advance the welfare of the population at large. For our part we consider it little less than a national calamity that India should be deprived of the guidance of his experienced and dispassionate mind at a moment when so many great questions require to be dealt with. The Native Army must be reorganised; the currency must be adapted to the altered circumstances of the time; and there are other matters awaiting settlement of hardly less moment. But we must now be content with the services which it has been his lot to render in the past, and they have been by no means inconsiderable. His financial policy was eminently successful; while abolishing the incometax it has been his fortune to render a yearly surplus one of the institutions of the country. His foreign policy was open to criticism, but one fact is to be recorded to his credit—he firmly resisted the clamour for annexation, either absolute or Assam in the case of Baroda, and that, too, under circumstances in which a weaker man might easily have been led into making a very serious blunder. A great deal of money was doubtless spent in dealing with the famine in Bengal last year, but all India was impressed with the conviction that it was the determination of the Government that no province should ever again be depopulated by famine as was Orissa—that the lives of the people were more precious in its eyes than any amount of treasure. And it cannot be said that the money was wasted which produced that impression amongst the millions subject to our raj. But, as we have said, we are not called upon at this moment to pass judgment on a career not yet closed, though it is drawing rapidly to a close not wholly unexpected. Lord Northbrook will retire from India carrying with him the respect of all and the regrets of many. An Earldom, indeed, is not a sufficient acknowledgment of the services which he has rendered. That step in the Peerage was fairly earned by his exertions in meeting the exigency of the famine and meeting it well. A Marquisate might very well have been accorded to the munificent host of the Prince of Wales on the occasion of the visit of the Heir to the Crown to India. What did the Earl of Abergavenny do to earn his Marquisate? He took an active part on the Political Committee of the Carlton Club, and he was made a Marquis on that account: he never did anything else that we have heard of. Lord Wharncliffe got a step in the Peerage without having rendered the State even that service. Yet honour is doled out to Lord Northbrook, who has so many substantial claims of a kind wholly beyond the pretensions of either of the noble nob dies in question. But he is a Radical, while Lords Wharncliffe and Abergavenny are Conservatives—that makes the difference."

We need hardly say that we entirely concur.

THE SCIENCE OF MURDER. It is a horrible tale. The last English Mail has brought the accounts of a "sensation" which has thrown all other "sensations" into the shade—a crime which has eclipsed anything yet known in the way of human wickedness. We allude to the awful explosion at Bremerhader. It is stated that a naturalised American named Thomassen, on hearing the explosion attempted to shoot himself, but without fatal effect. He has since confessed himself guilty of the most appalling scheme of wholesale premeditated murder that we suppose, and for the credit of humanity, hope was ever devised by a human being. The barrel which exploded with such terrible effects was a carefully and elaborately constructed torpedo, fitted with clock-work machinery by which it could be exploded at a given time after, the machines had been set in motion. It was this wretch's plan to sail in the ship to Southampton, and after seeing on board some goods which he had heavily insured set the machinery of his torpedo, so that the explosion would take place when the ship was well on her way across the Atlantic. After such a revelation of cold-blooded inhumanity and devilish wickedness, what may we not expect? What limit can we look for to human depravity? We are literally thunderstruck at this most horrible and appalling incident.

IS A WAR at hand in Europe? Notwithstanding the Duke of Cambridge's emphatic repudiation of the idea of conscription in his speech at the Fishmonger's Dinner the other day, a good many people in England seem to have got the notion into their heads that it is the intention of the present Government eventually to have recourse to that means of raising an adequate army. Among these persons is Mr. Sullivan, M.P., and the following passage in a speech which he delivered in Dublin is worth quoting:—

"At this season it was more than ever necessary that Irishmen in England should be called upon from the old land to be true to their mission for an hour of critical importance to the destinies of Ireland and of the empire was surely at hand. Let them see the latest news from England. It was this—news the deep and awful significance of which was well recognised in the secret councils of the Government—the Duke of Cambridge had sounded the note of war—the nearest relative of the Queen who wears a sword by his side had plainly and significantly stated that the hour had struck for action, and that—it may be in a few months—England might have to fight for her very existence as a nation. In view of these most momentous issues, it should be stated that the military position which England occupied was such that she was alone amongst the nations of Europe in this—that she had discarded conscription for her army. They knew what that meant. In continental countries every man between the ages of 18 and 50 was liable compulsorily to serve in the army. That had not been the case hitherto in England; and there was no prouder boast—a justly proud one—for the English Constitution than this—that England was able to discard this compulsory military service, and yet in days gone by maintain a proud position amongst the military Powers of the world. But that was before famine and misgovernment had decimated the glorious race that filled her legions, and made them conquerors over the world. And now, for the first time since Napoleon died at St. Helena, now that a great war appears about to burst on Europe, England looks round for the stalwart forms that in thousands were wont to throng the Irish hill sides, and to flock when called to her standard. She looked but she found them not. Bullocks, shorthorns, and Scotch sheep now browsed on the hill side where in the days of yore were to be found those hardy, stalwart Irish peasants. The destroyed and decimated Irish race no more survive in the same numbers to help them in their hour of national extremity. What, they might say, of the Irish who do survive? Worse still. From the Prime Minister to the humblest official of the Government, each man knew and felt what he [Mr. Sullivan] now plainly expressed—he knew the fact to be that, bad as may be the prospect of no recruits at all from Ireland, more dangerous still is the prospect of any recruits they may obtain in the land which their oppression has filled with disaffection and passions that every good citizen must deplore.—[Applause.] So the news was out since Saturday that there was to be conscription in England, and every man must shoulder a gun.

Is this the language of loyalty to the Crown?

A LONDON contemporary advertises a curious piece of mechanism for sale. It is an alarum bell, which "strikes a match, lights a lamp, boils water, and makes coffee *before waking the sleeper*."

THE PIONEER'S Special thus describes the illumination at Benares:

"The illumination of the Ganges is a famous and world-known spectacle. The steep bank crowned with tall houses, and interspersed with noble ghats which bound the river on its left bank for more than a mile, offers rare advantages for a general illumination. This of last night was accordingly very fine, yet not nearly so general as that which takes place annually on Burna Mangal, a certain Tuesday in February. Loyalty cannot compete with religion in the old orthodox Brahmanical quarter of the Brahmanical city; and the Hindoos last night allowed the Mussulmans to excel them in the splendour of their illumination. Nevertheless, the thing was magnificent as a whole, and the beauty of the sight for a long time kept the spectators indifferent or superior to the intense cold."

WE LEARN from the *Urdu Akhbar*, Akola, that the editor of the Marathi portion of that paper, Mr. Dhondo Balkrishna Deo, has been declared unfit by the Deputy Commissioner for public service in the Berar districts, for writing some articles against the Government. What was the nature of these articles?

TUESDAY, 11TH JANUARY.

SOME TRUNKS of trees in a remarkable state of preservation have recently been found in an Australian mine, at a depth of 200 feet below the surface. In grain and color the wood corresponds very much with the blackwood of the present day, and seems to have suffered so little from its repose for countless ages in its damp and dark bed, as to be scarcely distinguishable from the wood of trees cut down within the last year or two.

FROM Japanese papers we see that Dave Carson and his troupe have made a great hit in Japan, drawing crowded houses nightly.

A FIRM OF LONDON merchants, who do a large business in Persia, have presented a memorial and statement to the Foreign Secretary, calling attention to the rapid inroads which Russia is making into Persia, and how the Persian trade is gradually sliding from English into Russian markets.

THE DIRECTORS of the Bank of Bengal have declared a dividend for the second half of the past year at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. This will absorb Rs. 7,70,000 out of the Rs. 9, 44, 499 of net profit. One lakh is passed to the reserve fund; and the remainder is absorbed partly by an estimated depreciation in the value of Government securities held by the bank, partly in other ways.

IT IS ANNOUNCED that the dividend of the Bank of Madras for the latter half of the past year is to be at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

HIS GRACE the Duke of Buckingham has forwarded to Mr. Burrows, Officiating President of the Madras Municipality, the sum of Rs. 10.000, to be distributed amongst the various charitable institutions of Madras as His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' donation to those institutions. No announcement has yet been made for Calcutta.

THE HIGH COURT has decided the case of the Ayah against Mr. C. D. Field. We give the following extract from the judgment delivered by the Chief Justice:

"But the most serious part of the case was that involved in the charge of having maliciously prosecuted the plaintiff. The facts as to that were, that the ayah having been discharged at Allahabad, and the joint journey ended there, she came to Calcutta and called for her luggage and wages on Mr. Field. Mr. Field said she was not entitled to any wages, but offered her Rs. 35 in full discharge; and although he subsequently admitted that he had then made up his mind to prosecute her for her misconduct, he attempted to get her to sign a receipt for the Rs. 35 in discharge, and therein to admit that she had been guilty of misconduct. The Court thought this was bad taste to say the least, in a person who had had such experience of judicial life as the defendant had. Then again Mr. Field preferred his charge against the ayah in the Howrah Court, which as a lawyer he must have known had no jurisdiction to try it, as the offence was not committed on this side of Allahabad where the journey ended. And as if he contemplated that the point of jurisdiction would be raised, as it actually was raised, he stated at the end of his complaint, and that to a gentleman who was in an inferior judicial position to him, that under illustration A to Section 67, of the Criminal Procedure Code the Magistrate had jurisdiction to try the case. As a lawyer he could not be assumed to have so far misunderstood the law as justifiably to have made this mistake. The Court therefore were forced to hold him quietly of having prosecuted the plaintiff at Howrah without reasonable and probable cause. The ayah had suffered one week's imprisonment; and considering the money she had expended, and that she had to raise it by the sale of her hut and other means, the Court felt that she was entitled to recover as damages for the malicious prosecution Rs. 750; and to receive back the £11 or Rs. 110 which she had paid at Mrs. Field's request for her passage money. Verdict accordingly for Rs. 860, and costs on scale No. 2."

Comments on the above are superfluous.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH JANUARY.

THE VANITY FAIR, in reviewing Dr. Hunter's Life of Lord Mayo, says that "in spite of the admiration we feel for the literary ability displayed, and the really valuable and interesting information contained in the book, we cannot help regarding it as belonging to an essentially mischievous class of writings—that namely of official apologies." The writer acknowledges "Lord Mayo's many fine personal qualities, his frank geniality and energy, his devotion to official duty, and the tragic pathos of his death." But he protests "against the attempt to set him up as a great statesman." The writer then goes on:

"The soul of the Government at that time was Sir John Strachey, then member of Council, now Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces. He and his brother, General Richard Strachey, head of the Public Works Department, soon impressed their ideas on the plastic mind of Lord Mayo, more fitted to criticise men than measures. The Strachey's were strong men, clever and doctrinaire to an excess, and eager to introduce into India the latest political nostrums of the West—local self-Government, &c., *coute que coute*. They roused Lord Mayo's enthusiasm, and, preferring the reality to the semblance of power, led not only the public but even the Viceroy himself to believe that their ideas were Lord Mayo's own. Vast systems of railways and canals, with other improvements, were pushed on, and in consequence the Income Tax—that dread of all Indian financiers—had to be imposed, in the teeth of the sternest remonstrances on the part of the most experienced public servants. That laudable economies were made we shall not deny, but still everything was overdone, and the weak structures of Indian Administration endangered by the ruthless energy everywhere displayed, and the general strain put upon it. India will not readily forget the insulting and public rebuke administered by Lord Mayo to one of his best servants—Sir William Muir, Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces—for daring to remonstrate against the Income Tax, a tax which an authority like Sir Henry Durand had characterised as the tax of all others which in India produced the maximum of irritation with the minimum of profit."

Them's our sentiments.

MR. CUNNINGHAM, the Advocate General of Madras, has projected the establishment of a Rajcoomar College for that Presidency.

THE FOLLOWING is going the round of the papers:

"The romance of real life is very startling occasionally. A few years ago a gentleman well known in commercial circles, middle-aged and rich, met a charming young lady in Germany. Having occasion recently to go to India, he encountered the same fair one, accompanied by her uncle, on board a Peninsular and Oriental steamer. The not unnatural result was their marriage at the end of the voyage. The marriage was duly advertised in the *Times* and friends forwarded their congratulations. A gentleman, however, in one of the Government offices suddenly claimed the bride as his wife, and the husband, leaving his other half in India, arrived the other day to set the matter right. Neither the uncle of the lady in question nor her sisters believed the bigamy. The lady herself denied it. Nevertheless, on searching the registers the too plain truth stands recorded, and husband number two,

who has not been married long enough to share the opinions of husband number one, is trying to "negotiate an exchange" in a truly commercial manner."

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Statesman* has the following about the Life of Lord Mayo :

"An account of Lord Mayo's Indian administration compiled by the joint labours of Dr. Hunter, Lieutenant-Colonel Burne, Sir John Strachey, and Mr. FitzJames Stephen, and asserting itself to be authentic history, is too large a demand on human credulity. Besides, do I not know perfectly well all that would be said? Have I not read Sir John Strachey's prodigiously long minute in honor of his fallen chief? Has not the brilliant author of the biography sung the praises of Lord Mayo in more leading articles than a lazy man would care to count on a hot day? The reason why I allude to this life, and the notices of it in the periodical press, is to draw another moral. We in India know well enough that the Indian administration of Lord Mayo was passed in blowing gorgeous air bubbles, at an immense expense to the country. We know that the deficits his financial policy is supposed to have so marvellously filled up were in point of fact artificially created by systematically under-estimating the opium revenue. We know that the income tax was a purely gratuitous misery inflicted upon the country; for when finally abolished it was found that not one penny of it had been needed to defray the current expenses of the administration. In India, I say, we know all this. At the present day, I doubt if there be two opinions on the subject in the minds of men competent to judge, and not biassed by prejudice. But in England, all this is utterly unknown. The beatification of Lord Mayo is as much an established fact, as if it had been decreed by the Pope. No one thinks of questioning the marvellous wisdom of his Indian administration, or doubting that it spread blessings like a sea around him. Now it is this obstinate unintelligent blindness as to the truth about India which constitutes so grave danger for the future of that country.

MUNSHI TAHIR-UD-DEEN, Head Persian Teacher of the Canning College, is dead. He was reputed to be the best Persian scholar in Lucknow. By his death the Canning College has lost the services of a good oriental teacher. During the late Musalman Government he was employed as an assistant to the Civil Judge, and did good service. He has been succeeded in the Canning College by his grandson.

A NATIVE inhabitant of Sagumner, by name Bismillah, is said to have invented a cotton spinning machine capable of doing the work of twenty hands.

A MADRAS PAPER says that the services rendered by Colonel Swanston, the acting Commissioner of Police, Madras, during the stay of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, are not to pass unrewarded. It is likely that the distinction of "Commander" of the Order of the Bath will shortly be conferred upon him.

AUSTRALIAN statistics show that insanity of a violent kind prevails to a frightful extent on that continent. In 1861 there were 161 inmates of asylum in South Australia, being one to 750 inhabitants. In 1870 they numbered 307, and at the close of 1871 there were as many as 324, or one to 524 of the population. What is the cause?

THERE appears to be a movement in England to promote a knowledge of music amongst the youth of all classes. The authorities of Eton College have joined it, for it is stated in the English papers that all boys of the lower division of the school are required to obtain an elementary knowledge of music.

A NEW coinage is, we hear, to be shortly introduced at Baroda on the same terms as those lately agreed upon between the Government of India and Maharaja Holkar, so as to make the coins current throughout British India.

THURSDAY, 13TH JANUARY.

THE ENGLISH PAPERS give the following facts regarding the Turkish bondholders. We gather from these that the bondholders of 1854 have no claim against any other body than the Turkish Government, that those of 1855 can prefer their claims simultaneously upon England and France, and that to those of 1871, Egypt is also supposed to be responsible. The bondholders of the three loans, however, contend that matters having come to their present pass, the Egyptian tribute should in the interests of each of them continue to be sent to the Bank of England.

THE FOLLOWING facts will interest the reader. In the United States there are 146,000 drinking-saloons, 128,000 school-houses, and 54,000, church buildings. The manufacturers and seller of spirituous liquors number about 560,000, or twelve times the number of preachers, four times the number of teachers, and twice the number of lawyers, doctors, and preachers in the land. It is estimated, that in the saloons in the land there are 5,000,000 daily customers, one-seventh of the entire population. Of these, 100,000 are annually tried for crimes committed under the influence of liquor, and costing the country, for their arrest, trial, and punishment, many millions of dollars. The 29,000 distilleries make annually 27,500,000 gallons of ardent spirits, and these spirits make—how much misery? It is impossible to estimate. And yet there are more temperance societies in America than perhaps in any other civilized country.

WE REGRET to notice that an order has been passed for the winding-up of the Madras Hindu Perpetual Fund, on the ground of its being unable to pay its debts. The Fund is one of those Loan Societies so popular in Madras, which, starting with small monthly subscriptions, make loans to their contributors, and also receive loans on deposit.

THE MADRAS STANDARD learns from Mysore that scarcity for grain has already begun to be experienced in parts of the province, and especially in Munzerabed. The coolies employed on some of the coffee states are unable to procure rice for consumption, and the owners of estates have written to Madras for supplies of grain with the hope of supplying their coolies. Large quantities of grain are being sent to Mysore from Bellary, Cuddapah, and some of the adjoining districts, but they are not sufficient.

A CORRESPONDENT who signs himself An Eye-witness, sends us an account of a Railway outrage. We would advise him to address his letter to the Railway authorities.

A CORRESPONDENT from Katra complains of what he calls the sweeper nuisance. He says that "while residents infringing the conservancy law are punished, the law does not help them to make the sweepers do their work." He suggests that an establishment of sweepers or methers should be maintained in every town and thinks that the residents would gladly contribute to their maintenance.

OUR BANDA CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows :

"Some time in December 1875 one Sheonandan Kurmi of Shamgara pargana Dugasi, zilla Banda, was shot it is said accidently by a European, whilst he was out in a shooting excursion, and the man has since died from the effect of the injuries received in the Fatehpur District. Nothing has as yet been heard of the case *i. e.*, whether the "Shikari Sahib" will be tried or not. It is not known why the deceased was sent for treatment in a Dispensary in another district instead of at Banda."

A SUBSCRIBER to the *Royal Tourist* at Mundlessur, Nimar, sends us an indignant letter against the proprietor of that journal. He is quite right, but he will be sorry to learn that the *Tourist* has ceased to appear.

FRIDAY, 14TH JANUARY.

A CORRESPONDENT enquires whether the privilege of sending a newspaper by post for half an anna extends to publishers of newspapers only or to the general public. We are of opinion that it is confined to the former.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows :

"I beg to draw your attention to the resolution of the Government of India No. 4218 dated Simla 27-10-75 published at page 1418 part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th November and at page 624 of the *Assam Gazette* and to request you will kindly let the public know through the medium of the *Patriot* whether the resolution applies to present servants of Government or to those who are hereafter to be appointed; in fact whether to posts already created or to those hereafter to be created.

Our present lot is to get the maximum pay after continued service of 20 years and the triennial increments of course, and leave other than privilege leave not counting to such service. So you see that it does not ordinarily fall to the lot of any employe under present arrangements to get the highest maximum salary of the post to which he is appointed. My remarks only apply to the employes in the Judicial and Revenue Departments in District Courts, whereas in other Departments of the service, such as Police, Public Works Department and the Post Office the employes are fortunate in getting their increments annually. Moreover if the present resolution only applies to the posts hereafter to be created, what crime have the present establishment in the District Courts committed so that they are excluded from the benefit of the Resolution?"

ACCORDING to a correspondent Pusa is not an eligible place for the establishment of the new Industrial School of Behar :

"The place Pusa selected for the establishment of the Industrial College in Behar is not at all suitable for the purpose. It may afford some advantages, but the attendance will be very poor, on which the prosperity of the college chiefly depends. I have seen the number of boys attending the middle Vernacular school now in existence there. It varies from 30 to 40. Moreover the place is inhabited by a low class of men chiefly Banias and cultivators."

MESSRS. H. M. JONES & Co., write to us to say that the proprietors of the *Oriental Figaro*, influenced by the advice of friends and well-wishers, have determined to stay its circulation until such time as the arrangements they contemplate for re-illustrating the paper, can be completed.

THE CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* has the following :

"Comment on the manner and bearing of the Prince has been outspoken or cautious, according to the temperament of the different speakers. Ladies, as a rule, are unanimous in praise of the Prince's affability of manner; his features and appearance are all discussed with great vivacity. This wholesale admiration is, however, qualified by one drawback. The Prince is just the least bit too fond of smoking: on occasion he has been known to prefer a whiff of his cigarette. to the society of the ladies assembled to do him honor. A more debateable subject, however, was the taste the Prince displayed in the choice of his partners at a ball. He picked indiscriminately from the crowd, and took little pains to conceal his partiality for the pretty faces which for the moment had excited his admiration. As a rule, his choice was not in strict accordance with the canons of beauty laid down by Calcutta society, and the animated discussions which followed were, if the truth must be told, slightly acidulated in flavor."

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS' FAREWELL address at English's Theatre was very interesting. We give the following extracts from it :

"When I first came out, I contemplated a stay of some wo or three months, having been assured that to play more than once or twice a week would be out of the question, as tthe heat would be so excessive that I should have to lie on my back, prostrated between the performances, and breathe only by the aid of a punkah. Instead of which, I have found the climate so enjoyable, that I have been able to play nightly without inconvenience, thus abridging my stay, and bringing my engagement to an end in half the time I anticipated. Indeed, our sojourn here has been so short and so full of delightful and novel excitement that on our return home it will appear like a pleasant dream, and we shall scarcely be able to realize it.

I announced my intention of making my re-entry into London on one of the largest I could obtain, but I fear, after all I shall have to drive up in a native bullock barouche—a 'byle garee,' I believe it is called. It is true I might present myself in palanquin, as a more dignified conveyance, but I should be afraid of being mistaken for a patient on his way to the hospital, for such was my impression on first beholding the funeral looking 'palki'—I believe 'palki' is the correct name. My Hindustani is not very pure I am aware. I have only mastered a few useful phrases, such as 'Raho,' 'Jaldi jao,' 'Ag lao,' and 'Pani lao,' and am not quite sure that I know what they really mean. Some words though, I must confess, are significant enough. For instance, husbands are designated by the term 'kussum'—a term, I fear, sometimes used by Mem Sahibs, without being aware that they are speaking Hindustani.

"But though disappointed at the first sight of the 'City of Palaces,' I soon found on driving among from nerable palatial villas, and visiting their elegant and co... interiors, that the epithet was well deserved and quite appropriate, and if I may be permitted to add another title, I would proclaim it the 'City of Politeness and Hospitality."

We wish Mr. Mathews God-speed!

THE MAHOMEDAN LITERARY SOCIETY has presented an address to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales through Sir Bartle Frere, for which we regret we cannot find room. The following passages occuring in the Mahomedan address are remarkable :

"The overthrow of our Indian Mahomedan dynasties by the conduct and valour of the British nation is recent enough to have left behind some memories of the glories of some of our Moslem rulers. But the justice, humanity, and universal toleration of the British nation have obliterated the past for us; and, in accordance with the instincts of our human nature, we longed for the moment when he could, as now, regarding Your Royal Highness as representing our Gracious Sovereign, look upon the object of our most precious love and reverence."

A POST OFFICE PEON was tried in the Calcutta Sessions on a charge of fraud. The newspaper report runs as follows :

"In his defence, the prisoner stated that he had actually delivered the parcel in question to the prosecutor, and obtained a receipt for it. He had done so in the presence of witnesses, whom he had requested the jail authorities to subpœna. On inquiry, it appeared that the statement of the prisoner, that he had expressed a wish for certain witnesses to be subpœnaed, was correct, but that the Jail Police had failed to do their duty in serving these subpœnas. In summing up the case to the Jury, his lordship commented strongly on this fact, advised the Jury that they were bound to give prisoner the benefit of the doubt, as it was impossible to say what the witnesses he desired to have called might not have proved. The Jury, in accordance with the suggestion of the Judge, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was accordingly discharged."

But will no enquiry be made as to why the Jail Police failed in their duty?

SATURDAY, 15TH JANUARY.

THE thanks of the Lieutenant Governor have been conveyed to Babu Nafar Chandra Pal Chaudhuri, of Nuddea for his offer to award a scholarship of Rs. 20 a month, tenable for one year, to the student of the Krishnagarh College who takes the highest place in the first test of the B. A. degree examination of the College under the restored constitution. The proposed scholarship is to be called "The Temple Prize."

THE FOLLOWING gentlemen have been nominated Fellows of the Bombay University :

THE Hon. Rao Bahadur Bechardas Ambaidas, C. S. I.	Andrew Lyon, Esq., M. A.
Sir. T. Madhavarow, K.C.S.I.	James M. Maclean, Esq.
Bomanji Sorabji, Esq., L. C. E.	G. A. Maconachie, Esq. M.D.
Byronath Mungesh, Esq.	Mirza Hairat, Esq.
The Rev. Charles Cook, B. A.	Narayan Bullal Limaye, Esq.
Cowasji Manicji Limji, Esq., J. D. D.	L. P. de Rozario, Esq.
The Rev. H. Depelchin.	Rustomji Jamsetji Nadirshah, Esq., L. M.
James Jardine, Esq., M. A.	Rustomji Nusserwanji Khory, Esq. L. M.
Baron de Hochepied Larpent.	W. Martin Wood, Esq.

It will be observed that the native community are fairly represented in the Bombay University. But in Calcutta the native element is becoming small by degrees and beautifully less.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

Debrooghur (via Gowhatty,) 3rd January.—It is reported here that the Naga Hills Survey party has been attacked, and that Captain Butler has been wounded in the foot by a spear.

Mr. J. B. Good, Superintendent of Police, with a small force, proceeds immediately, *via* Jaipore, and Captain Udney, with 120 of the 44th N. I., Proceeds by first Steamer *via* Golaghant. General resistance is not expected.

Debrooghur, 10th January.—Captain Butler died of his wounds at Golaghant on the 7th instant. The wounds were through his shoulder, not in the foot. The party was attacked by the Nagas from an ambush. The Nagas fled after a very brief skirmish.

Vienna, 10th January.—Turkey, modifying her first impression of the Austrian scheme of reforms, has taken cognizance of Count Zichy's note, though objecting to foreign mediation on principle.

Paris, 10th January.—A Cabinet crisis has commenced, owing to discord between Liberal and Conservative ministers.

Paris, 11th January.—Dufaure Say resigned, MacMahon seeking to reconcile ministers, and form a common programme.

London, 13th January.—The Queen has announced her intention to visit Coburg on the 10th of April. Her Majesty afterwards proceeds to Baden.

Paris, 13th January.—*Union Universelle* publishes a proclamation of Marshal MacMahon, with reference to the present ministerial crisis. The proclamation states that the country requires repose. It exhorts an honest trial to present institutions, any revision of which, until 1880, the Marshal alone is entitled to propose. The only counter signature is that of Vice-President M. Buffet. Meanwhile the ministerial crisis continues.

THE GOVERNMENT senior scholarships have been awarded to the students of the following institutions:

Presidency College	16	Doveton College	1
Hooghly College	7	Sanskrit College	2
Dacca College	6	Kishnaghur College ...	1
Pubna College	5	Berhampore College ...	1
Metropolitan Institution ...	2	Bauleah High School ..	1
Cathedral Mission College ...	2	Cuttuck High School ...	2
General Assembly's Institution	2	St. Xavier's College ...	1

The General Assembly's Institution heads the list this year. We are told that the successful student had come from the Berhampore College and joined the Institution about a year ago.

A CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY has been issued containing the Resolution of the Government of Bengal on the education report for the last year. We will not notice it in our next.

WE OBSERVE that the Lieutenant Governor has introduced Garden parties at Belvedere on Thursdays, to which he invites both Europeans and Natives. This is a good substitute for Thursday breakfasts. It would, however, be well, if the list of invitations were extended, and those who might wish to pay ceremonial visits to His Honor on those days were also admitted.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of the address printed by the Literary Society of Behar to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, for which we regret we cannot make room in this issue.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Daily News* falls foul of Babu Digumber Mitter C. S. I. for appearing at the Star Chapter with his head uncovered. He is probably not aware that since his late illness Babu Digumber feels a painful sensation in his head if he puts on the pugri, and hence it is that whenever he appears in society he carries it in his hand as a recognition of the custom of the country and a mark of respect. We are surprised that such a letter should have found a place in the columns of our contemporary.

WE ARE SORRY to notice that the arrangements for the Native Entertainment for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Lahore have been upset by the military authorties by refusing the grounds applied for. Could not the promoters of the entertainment select a garden of their own?

THE LAST mortuary return of Calcutta shews a considerable falling-off in the death-rate. The total number of deaths was 284, whereas the same in the previous week was 313.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Report of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes for 1874-75. 2. Reports of the Local Educational Committees (N. W. P.) for 1874-75. 3 Report on Vaccination in Assam for 1874-75. 4. My Leisure Hours, a poetical work by Shumbhoo Chunder De B. A. B. L. Munsiff of Shazadpur, Rajshaye. 5. Elements of Hygiene or Easy Lessons on the Laws of Health. By D. E. Dhankoti Roju, M. D. C. M. Fellow of the University of Madras. 6. A. B. C. Directory for Calcutta. By Wyman and Co. 7. Medico-legal Experience in the Bengal Presidency: being a report on the medico-legal returns received from the Civil Surgeons of Bengal during the years 1868 and 1869. By Kenneth McLeod M. D. Surgeon, Bengal Army. 8. A dissertation on animal sacrifices in Bengali, published under the auspices of the Sivakhettra Hurry Sumaj. Edited by Gopal Chunder Surma. 9. A tribute of respect to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Bengali from Hurry Bhojanouronjinee Sabha of Amratollah, Calcutta. 10. Bunga Dursana Vol. IV. No. 6 for Assin 1282 B. S. 11. Report of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company. 12. *Vikarini, No. 3.*

WE HAVE BEFORE us the first number of a new diglot named the *Aryan* started by a missionary gentleman at Mirzapore. It is interesting and neatly got up. We have also received a new daily called the *Oudh Daily Reporter*. Both have our best wishes.

SOME SCHOOL-BOYS have we see started a Bengali monthly miscellany under a rather pathetic name of *Vikarini*, three numbers of which are before us. There are also some contributions from zenana ladies. We have been much pleased with this juvenile attempt, and commend it to the support of the generous public. The price of each of the miscellany is only ten pice.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1876.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL ON INDIAN TAXATION.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL is a most dangerous authority on Indian Taxation. He it was who projected a terrible scheme of municipal taxation, which frightened the people so much that they cried against it with one voice from one end of the country to the other. If Lord Northbrook had not interfered and vetoed his Municipal Bill, he would have carried his object. The disallowance of the Bill broke his heart, and he resigned. He could not therefore be expected to excuse Lord Northbrook for the blow thus given, and at the first opportunity he has had he vented his feeling against his Lordship. This opportunity was a meeting of the Manchester Indian Association, at which he delivered an address on the "condition and prospects of our Indian finance." He is reported to have said that, "in his opinion, Lord Northbrook had too much acted upon the view that the people of India had been overburdened by recent attempts at direct taxation, and he had too much put before his mind remission of taxation as an object to be aimed at, instead of adjustment of taxation and the establishment of a surplus for the extension of public works. He had paid too much heed to the clamours of the rich and noisy, and too little to the claims of the poor." Now, what are the facts? When Lord Northbrook came to this country, he found that it was seething with discontent, which was chiefly due to increase of direct taxation. The discontent was so general and intense that even the Commander-in-Chief was alarmed and recommended the augmentation of the military strength of the empire. It was not the "rich and noisy," who only clamoured against the increase of taxation. It was the poor who suffered the most. It was true that the Income tax pressed upon the rich, but in its working, as it was proved by incontrovertible facts, the poor were sadly victimized. The revelations made by the Rev. Mr. Kerry, Sir William Grey, Sir William Muir, and Mr. Inglis, shewed that the tax was a fearful engine of oppression. Then the municipal taxes also pressed heavily upon all classes of the population. In the first place the rate of taxation was heavy, and in the second place the assessments made were frequently arbitrary and unjust. In the next place new cesses had been imposed throughout Northern India and in Bombay. The feeling of the people had been thus roused to the highest pitch, and Lord Northbrook therefore considered it his first duty to appease it. Now as he was new to the country he took counsel, of those, who had the best experience, and accordingly issued a circular to the several local Governments for opinion on the subject of taxation. And what were the opinions of the local Governments? The Bengal Government, which was then presided over by Sir George Campbell, reported, "that some few (only a very few) maintain that the income tax in its present form is suitable and ought to be retained; but the majority of the reporting officers are of opinion that being a direct tax, it is unsuited to the country and to the people, and would always be disliked in India." As regards municipal taxation, Sir George, though he did not consider the pressure of it to be heavy, a fallacy which we exposed at the time, was compelled to say that "the reports now submitted, as well as continual notices in the native newspapers, testify to the existence of a not uncommon feeling in Bengal of dislike to municipal taxation." The Government of the N. W. P., represented by Sir William Muir, questioned "whether the Income tax, should be made (as it has been to some extent of late) the mainstay for the adjustment of imperial finance, resorted to as a means of squaring the accounts of the year, its rate and reach varying with the amount of the annual deficit or the prospects of the coming revenue," particularly among a people, "so impatient of inquisition, so suspicious of change, and so difficult to reach by our explanations." He added:

"The tax certainly brings under contribution the incomes of the mercantile and trading classes, that is, of classes which, as a rule, contribute little towards the expenses of a Government from the protection and security of which, more perhaps than any other class, they profit. But it seems to deserve consideration, whether the same reason exists for the taxation of landed profits, which in the popular estimation already contribute, both in direct revenue and in cesses to the exigencies of the Government. The objection has frequently been stated to the Lieutenant-Governor; and there is no doubt that, though the argument may not be logically sound, a general feeling exists that double taxation is imposed upon the same profits. This is mentioned specially by some of the officers consulted as one of the reasons for the unpopularity of the acreage tax in the Benares Province. The Lieutenant Governor confesses that on these grounds he would be glad to see land altogether exempt from the Income tax."

As regards direct municipal taxation Sir William observed: "There is no doubt that this tax, being direct and payable at stated times, is less acceptable to the people than octroi taxation. It gives more openings to favoritism and partiality on the part of the assessors, and unless carefully watched by the Magistrate is apt to be oppressively worked." The Lieutenant Governor of the Panjab was the only local Governor, who seemed to think that there was not much complaint on the subject of taxation. It is a happy land, at any rate it has been always so painted in the rosy reports from the land of the five rivers. The feeling in Oudh was different. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh wrote: "Although he sees no objection to the tax being maintained at its present incidence on the other classes of the community, he thinks it is in principle unsuited for the purposes of this empire, because it can neither be imposed nor enhanced without causing a vast amount of public crime in the shape of lying, perjury, and forgery." The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces remarked "that there were three taxes, which it is pretended by any one are distasteful to the people from their nature, or press hardly on them from inequality of incidence. These are (1), the income tax; (2), the pandhri tax; (3), the forest dues. If there is any feeling of discontent caused by taxation in these provinces, it is traceable to one or other of these taxes." As regards the Income tax he said: "The general objection to this tax as it at present stands is the old one, *viz.*, the difficulty of ascertaining what the income of any individual really is. This leads to inequality and individual hardship, while the Government is almost certain to lose on the whole. Those classes whose income cannot be concealed, landed proprietors, Government servants, and holders of Government securities, pay fully on their incomes; the trading classes and bankers, whose pockets it is chiefly desired to reach by this tax, evade to a greater or lesser extent." The Madras Government wrote as follows: "with the exception of the Income tax, in condemning which there is a very general *consensus* of opinion, comparatively little soreness seems to be felt in the country at any existing imperial taxation." Again: "The other imperial taxes, except the Income tax, do not seem to call for remark; but as regards this latter tax, I am to state that the opinions collected are almost universally condemnatory of it, not so much as being in its present form felt as a heavy burden, but as being unequal in incidence and incapable of fair adjustment, as calculated to demoralise those who assess and those who pay, as aggravating the burden of municipal taxation, as maintaining a feeling of distrust as to the financial policy of the Government, as impeding the operation of beneficial measures where, as in the case of registration, it deters the people from availing themselves of a valuable safeguard against fraud, and as being a financial failure in producing adequate equivalent for the evils inherent in it. It is also looked on as an unfair enhancement of

the demand on the land in the case of large landholders, and doubtless this effect reaches to a lower class whose rents are enhanced by their landlords to recoup themselves for the additional payment to the State." The Governor of Bombay thus summarized his conclusions:

1*st*.—That the income tax, as at present arranged, may continue to be levied without fear of its exciting any general discontent.

2*nd*.—That the non-agricultural cess is universally condemned and detested—and that there is a bare possibility of its being amended to any appreciable extent.

3*rd*.—That the people generally have a great aversion to direct taxation, and are much annoyed by change of system, even with a view to improvement

4*th*.—That with comparatively few exceptions they are entirely unable to comprehend the distinction between imperial and provincial taxes, and that many even class the municipal and local rates under the general name of taxes emanating from the Government.

5*th*.—That tolls are unpopular, more particularly with those who pay the one-anna cess, and therefore consider themselves entitled to the use of the roads without further charge.

6*th*.—That in the expenditure of local funds, sufficient attention has not been paid to the principle of localization and that the payers of the rate have had reason in some cases to complain of their funds being concentrated on large distant objects, to the neglect of their own immediately local wants.

Opinion was thus pretty unanimous about the Income tax, and Lord Northbrook repealed it. He also remitted the non-agricultural cess in Bombay. It was the several local Governments and local officers, who objected so strongly to the Income tax, and yet Sir George Campbell told Manchester that Lord Northbrook repealed it to humour the "rich and noisy." Could any thing be more untrue or unjust? But Sir George is a man with a grievance against Lord Northbrook, because the latter vetoed his Municipal Bill, and he is therefore not in a frame of mind to do justice to his *quandum* chief.

Sir George Campbell thus remarked on the Salt Tax: "While the Income tax had been abolished, the Salt-tax remained untouched. But the Income-tax and the Salt-tax apart, he did not think, it could be said, that we had subjected the people of India to severe taxation. The Salt-tax, which remained, he did regard as a very great grievance and just cause of complaint on the part of the Indian people. The Salt-tax amounted to a poll-tax of 8*d*. per head to the whole population of India, men, women, and children; but as the tax was paid in advance by the wholesale dealer it fell upon the consumer, probably, at the rate of nearly a shilling a head, or 5*s*. per family, which in India meant from 4 to 7 per cent on the income of the laboring man." This statement is opposed to best informed opinion on the subject. If there is any tax against which there is not the slightest murmur it is the Salt-tax. It is the only tax which the mass of the people pay, if the land tax as some argue is to be considered rent, and it is so widely distributed that the pressure is not at all felt. In fact the bulk of the people scarcely know that they pay a duty for the salt they consume. While the price of all other articles of food has risen, that of salt remains stationary. If the duty amounts to 6*d*. per head per annum, the extreme smallness of the burden is its best recommendation. There is no oppression, no extortion. In fact no other impost can be devised, which will draw so much revenue with so small pressure upon the people. It is a poll tax, which every man, woman and child pay without knowing the existence of the burden. It is a fiscal engine, which is self-acting and works most smoothly.

Addressing Manchester Sir George of course advocated the repeal of the import duties on cotton goods. He said: "With regard to the cotton import duties, they yielded more than £800,000 of the £2,600,000 derivable from customs. If these duties were abolished, no doubt it would be found that there were many other goods so much connected with the cotton trade, that if the cotton duties went they must go also, and the bulk of our import duties would thus be gone, and if the import duties went the export duties must also go." But how is the revenue, which would be thus lost, to be replaced? He answers—by the reimposition of the Income tax. He admitted that there was no other way of raising revenue. After a lengthy review of the financial condition of India, he proceeded:

"Sir George Campbell summed up his opinions by saying that he did not think the Indian revenue would increas greatly for some time, and he thought that we could not reduce the ordinary expenditure. The finances of India had been well and carefully administered for some year and with great regard to economy. This remark applied to no Viceroyalty more than to that of Lord Northbrook's. All possible retrenchments had been made, and in that direction there remained comparatively little to be done; whereas as all prices were rising the probability was that an increase in expenditure would occur. Some of the sources of revenues, especially the revenue from opium, were very precarious. He confessed, then that it was not possible to make the financial reforms which were called for, such as a remission or mitigation of the Salt-tax or remit the Customs Duties, without increasing the resources from some quarters. He did not think it was safe to go on even as at present, with a small apparent surplus. Either, then, they must revert to the Native view of land management, taking into our own hands the bulk of the rent, and leaving middlemen merely a fair remuneration; or, if we kept to and extended the English idea of property, we must introduce modern forms of taxation, and so redress the balance. He did not think we were likely to revert to the old Native practice as to the land, and probably, therefore, it would be necessary to adopt the policy of the best Indian financiers since the Mutiny, from Mr. Wilson to Lord Mayo, and impose an Income-tax, which would fall upon the rich and well-to-do. Whether this tax should be Imperial, provincial or local he did not say, but he feared that no financial reform cou'd be effected without it."

The inconsistency in Sir George Campbell's remarks quoted above are so glaring that we need hardly point it out. If Lord Northbrook is the only Viceroy, who has enforced economy more carefully and rigidly than any of his predecessors, we are surprised that Sir George should have charged such a statesman with a desire to gratify the "rich and noisy." As for the re-imposition of the Income-tax bold must be that Governor General who would resort to it after its almost unanimous condemnation by the local Governments and officers. And what is the pretext? It is simply this that the import duties on cotton goods may be repealed. We cannot believe that the Queen's Government is so lost to all sense of duty and justice as to burden the people of India with this "odious tax" as Sir Henry Durand called it for the sake of pleasing Manchester and filling the pockets of the Cotton Lords. The question immediately arises whether India should be governed for the benefit of its millions or for that of Manchester. It remains to be seen what answer Sir Louis Mallet and Lord Salisbury will give to this question.

LORD NORTHBROOK AND THE PRESS.

SOME members of the Anglo-Indian Press it seems do not bear much good will towards Lord Northbrook. We do not know how far they represent genuine Anglo-Indian opinion, but it cannot be denied that they are bitter—very bitter. One or two have personal grievances, and they cannot certainly be considered disinterested witnesses, while the rest have a notion that some paper or papers are favoured with priority of news, and on this score there is a burning jealousy among them. This is much to be regretted. The Anglo-Indian Press only lowers its character by shewing such jealousy. Nothing grieved us more than the remarks of distinguished English and foreign travellers during the Prince's visit on this subject. They were surprised that there was so much jealousy among the "gentlemen of the press," and regretted that personal considerations or feelings should have been allowed to warp the judgment of the publicists on public men and measures. It is however amusing that while the malcontents of the Anglo-Indian Press pass sweeping censure upon the devoted head of the Viceroy, they do not bring forward a single fact in support of this wholesale condemnation. Strange to say that according to a Bombay contemporary the chief count of the impeachment is that the Viceroy has admitted his Private Secretary into his confidence. He writes:

"Perhaps the most striking feature of Lord Northbrook's administration is the extent to which it has developed the great institution of Private Secretary to the Viceroy. In the careful and elaborate accounts given by Colonel Chesney and Mr. Hunter of the constitution of the Viceregal Government, we are amused with fictions about a Cabinet consisting of Ministers of Departments with their Secretaries, and a Governor General presiding over and taking counsel with them all. But in point of fact the Government of India for the last three years has consisted of Lord Northbrook and his Private Secretary, Captain Baring. In a well regulated Government the Private Secretary is, as his title implies, a mere clerk and *precis* writer; and though in England the able Private Secretary of an incompetent Chief often rules an office, the forms of public life compel him to keep himself in the background. But in India there are no free institutions and consequently no opportunities of calling the Viceroy himself publicly to account for his actions. There used to be a Legislative Council in which the independent discussion of measures recommended by the government was permitted and encouraged; but Lord Northbrook has deliberately destroyed even this first germ of constitutional government. For the last two years there has been no discussion of the annual Budget, and in other directions efforts have been used to check criticism and make it appear that the Viceroy is an absolute Oriental Sovereign. Although no open attempt has been made to gag the Press, it is notorious that news has been withheld from every newspaper which did not choose to buy it by means of an unworthy compliance with the wishes of the Viceroy as to the course to be advocated in all matters of State policy; and independent journalism has been frowned at and snubbed and condemned "to lie in co obstruction and to rot." If Lord Northbrook had remained in India for one year more, and his system of repression had not within that time broken down, no dog would have by April 1877 dared to bark in India without permission of the Viceroy signified in writing through his Private Secretary. It is obvious what immense power must fall into the hands of a Private Secretary in a Government of this kind, especially when the chief is a man of imperious and arrogant disposition towards the outside world; but, owing to his narrow capacity, has boundless faith in any strong member of his own family who has known how to gain his confidence. The legitimate influence of Members of Council, Secretaries, Heads of Departments, and public opinion, counts for nothing with a Government thus composed; the Private Secretary, through whom alone the Grand Lama of India holds communications with the outside world, is everything; and Captain Baring has held in this country very much the position which the King's favourite used to hold in the times when weak Sovereigns possessed absolute power in England."

Could anything be more untrue and untenable than the above? Surely it is given to the Viceroy as to other mortals to consult any body he likes in the discharge of his arduous task. If he finds that his Private Secretary carries a head, which others do not, is he precluded from consulting that head because it is borne by an officer, who holds the post of Private Secretary? Now, we ought to feel thankful that Captain Baring is a man fit to be consulted by the Viceroy of India, and that he does not grudge to work for the empire, though perhaps the legitimate duties of his office may not require him to make such sacrifice. No one we believe can have the hardihood to say that Lord Northbrook does not think for himself or has not the capacity to do so. His antecedents in England shew that his administrative ability is of the highest order, and if he has one about him, who possesses knowledge and capacity to give him sound advice, surely he ought not to be blamed for availing himself of it. That is we confess the silliest charge we have seen on record. The experience of English life ought to have enabled the Bombay journalist to see that the Private Secretary is not unfrequently the right hand man of a Minister. In India the Private Secretary to the Governor General also perform high functions. Mr. J. R. Colvin for instance did yeoman's service to Lord Auckland, so did Mr. Courteney to Lord Dalhousie, Mr. Bowring to Lord Canning, Mr. Gordon to Lord Lawrence, and Col. Burne to Lord Mayo. The writer says that "though in England the able Private Secretary of an incompetent Chief often rules an office, the forms of public life compel him to keep himself in the background." True, but we repeat who can have the courage to say that Lord Northbrook is "incompetent?" He has left the impress of his mind upon every department of the State. Some of the Anglo-Indian papers insinuate that Lord Northbrook does not always consult his colleagues and secretaries; they have not mentioned one case in which he has not given due attention to their advice and opinions, but if there have been occasional differences of opinion, such differences always exist in a Board or Council. But the Governor General is primarily responsible for the good government of the country, and it is but natural that he should enforce his own views on important questions of state policy. All strong-minded governors do it. Take the case of Lord Ellenborough or that of Lord Dalhousie. But we believe that as a rule never did the Council of the Governor General more loyally support their chief than have the colleagues of Lord Northbrook. As for the Secretaries they have been, so far as we are aware, allowed full latitude in giving advice and opinion. Mr. Chapman, the Financial Secretary, if we are informed aright, has for instance the fullest confidence of the Viceroy, and so has the Foreign Secretary. But the cabinet system now in vogue makes the Member and Secretary in charge of each department supreme in all ordinary matters. It is only when extraordinary questions arise, the opinion of the whole Council is taken, and then a full discussion ensues. Under this system it is preposterous to say that the Cabinet Member and Secretary of each department have not a legitimate scope for action or that they are overriden by the Private Secretary to the Viceroy. The fact is that an unreasoning jealousy between members of the Press has made the malcontents blind to the merits of the Administration.

LAW *vrs.* DISCRETION.

FOR SOME years past the struggle in India has been between Law and Discretion. The establishment of the High Courts has infused a new spirit among the people for the dissemination of law. They feel that the High Court is an impartial tribunal for the administration of justice, be the suitor rich or poor, a Government officer or humble subject; and whatever grievances they have they resort to the High Court for redress. About three years ago we published a series of cases, shewing the mischievous effects of Personal Government, in which the only redress the oppressed received came from the High Court. The spirit of personal or discretionary Government has appeared in a new form in Bombay. In that Presidency the State is the landlord, and loud complaints are expressed about the arbitrary and capricious manner in which assessments are made. In some parts of the Presidency the law allows an appeal to the Civil Court against revenue assessment, and as it is feared that under the reign of the High Court the discretion of the revenue officer is likely to be set at nought, a Bill has been introduced in the Legislative Council to withdraw the jurisdiction of the Civil Court in such cases. Mountstuart Elphinstone, when he inaugurated the present system, declared that his object was that "justice might be obtained, by means of the *adawlut* even from officers of Government, or from Government itself." That too was the object of Lord Cornwallis, when he separated the offices of Collector and Magistrate. When His Lordship came to this country, he had received instructions from the Court of Directors for the centralization of all authority in the district officer. The European Civil servants superintending the several districts into which the country was divided were each of them vested with the united powers of Collector, Civil Judge, and Magistrate. In proposing this union of different authorities in the same person, the Court of Directors were influenced by the consideration of its having "a tendency to simplicity, energy, justice, and economy:" they placed on record that they were actuated by the necessity of accommodating "their views and interests to the subsisting manners and usages of the people, rather than by any abstract theories drawn from other countries, or applicable to a different state of things." But Lord Cornwallis early saw the mischief of this system of centralization. Simultaneously with the introduction of the Permanent Settlement he passed Regulation II. of 1793 withdrawing the judicial powers of the Collector. The Preamble to that Regulation was conceived in a spirit of manly, enlightened and thorough statesmanship, which we are sorry to own we miss in these degenerate days. We give it *in extenso* for the edification of the reader:

"In the British territories in Bengal, the greater part of the materials required for the numerous and valuable manufactures, and most of the other principal articles of export, are the produce of the lands. It follows, that the commerce, and consequently the wealth of the country, must increase in proportion to the extension of its agriculture. But it is not for commercial purposes alone, that the encouragement of agriculture is essential to the welfare of these provinces. The Hindoos, who form the body of the people, are compelled by the dictates of religion to depend solely upon the produce of the lands for subsistence; and the generality of such of the lower orders of the natives as are not of that persuasion, are, from habit or necessity, in a similar predicament. The extensive failure or destruction of the crops, that occasionally arises from drought or inundation, is in consequence invariably followed by famine, the ravages of which are felt chiefly by the cultivators of the soil and the manufacturers, from whose labours the country derives both its subsistence and wealth. Experience having evinced that adequate supplies of grain are not obtainable from abroad in seasons of scarcity, the country must necessarily continue subject to these calamities, until the proprietors and cultivators of the lands shall have the means of increasing the numbers of the reservoirs, embankments, and other artificial works, by which, to a great degree, the untimely cessation of the periodical rains may be provided against, and the lands protected from inundation, and as a necessary consequence, the stock of grain in the country at large, shall always be sufficient to supply those occasional but less extensive deficiencies in the annual produce, which may be expected to occur notwithstanding the adoption of the above precautions to obviate them. To effect these improvements in agriculture, which must necessarily be followed by the increase of every article of produce, has accordingly been one of the primary objects to which the attention of the British administration has been directed in its arrangements for the internal Government of these provinces. As being the two fundamental measures essential to the attainment of it, the property in the soil has been declared to be vested in the landholders, and the revenue payable to Government from each estate has been fixed for ever. These measures have at once rendered it the interest of the proprietors to improve their estates, and given them the means of raising the funds necessary for that purpose. The property in the soil was never before formally declared to be vested in the landholders, nor were they allowed to transfer such rights as they did possess, or raise money upon the credit of their tenures, with the previous sanction of Government. With respect to the public demand upon each estate, it was liable to annual or frequent variation at the descretion of Government. The amount of it was fixed upon an estimate formed by the public officers of the aggregate of the rents payable by the *ryots* or tenants for *beegha* of land in cultivation, of which, after deducting the expenses of collection, ten-elevenths were usually considered as the right of the public, and the remainder, the share of the landholder. Refusal to pay the sum required of him, was followed by his removal from the management of his lands and the public dues were either let in farm or collected by an officer of Government and the abovementioned share of the landholder, or such sum as special custom, or the orders of Government might have fixed, was paid to him by the farmer or from the public treasury. When the extension of cultivation was productive only of a heavier assessment, and even the possession of the property was uncertain, the heriditary landholder had little inducement to improve his estate; and monied men had no encouragement to embark their capital in the purchase or improvement of land, whilst not only the profit, but the security for the capital itself was so precarious. The same causes therefore which prevented the improvement of land, depreciated its value. Further measures however are essential to the attainment of the important object above stated. All questions between Government and the landholders respecting the assessment and collection of the public revenues, and disputed claims between the latter and their *ryots*, or other persons concerned in the collection of their rents, have hitherto been cognisable in the courts of *maal adawlut*, or revenue courts. The collectors of the revenue preside in these courts as judges, and an appeal lies from their decisions to the Board of Revenue, and from the decrees of that Board, to the Governor General in Council in the department of Revenue. The proprietors can never consider the privileges which have been conferred upon them as secure, whilst the revenue officers are vested with these judicial powers. Exclusive of the objections arising to these courts from their irregular, summary, and often *exparte* proceedings, and from the collectors being obliged to suspend the exercise of their judicial functions whenever they interfere with their financial duties, it is obvious that if the regulations for assessing and collecting the public revenue are infringed the revenue officers themselves must be the aggressors, and that individuals who have been wronged by them in one capacity, can never hope to obtain redress from them in another. Their financial occupations equally disqualify them for administering the laws between the proprietors of land and their tenants. Other security therefore must be given to landed property, and to the rights attached to it, before the desired improvements in agriculture can be expected to be effected. Government must divest itself of the power of infringing, in its executive capacity, the rights and privileges, which, as exercising the legislative authority, it has conferred on the landholders. The revenue officers must be deprived of their judicial powers. All financial claims of the public, when disputed under the regulations, must be subjected to the cognisance of courts of judicature, superintended by judges, who from their official situations, and the nature of their trusts, shall not only be wholly uninterested in the result of their decisions, but bound to decide impartially between public and the proprietors of land, and also between the latter and their tenants. The collectors of the revenue must not only be divested of the power of deciding upon their own acts, but rendered amenable for them to the courts of judicature; and collect the public dues subject to a personal prosecution for every exaction exceeding the amount which they are authorised to demand on behalf of the public, and for every deviation from the regulations prescribed for the collection of it. No power will then exist in the country by which the rights vested in the landholders by the regulations can be infringed, or the value of landed property affected. Land must in consequence become the most desirable of all property, and the industry of the people will be directed to those improvements in agriculture, which are as essential to their own welfare as to the prosperity of the state.

The Regulations of 1793 comprise the Constitution of India. We cannot too strongly regret that the spirit which actuated the early rulers of the country, who founded and consolidated the empire, is now no more. There was really light in those days—now darkness envelopes the horizon of the political thought of our governors. Compare the spirit of the declarations of the Cornwallises and Elphinstones with that of those of the Ellises and Hopes, and what a difference is there!

It is true that in Bengal the judicial powers of the Collector in fiscal matters have since been restored, but it is a permanently settled province, and the mischief is therefore not much felt. The Centralization of power in the Collector is certainly objectionable, but the evils are much greater in the temporarily settled districts. A case has been lately reported from Bombay, which shews how absolutely necessary is it to allow the Civil Court jurisdiction in revenue cases. It appears, we quote the *Friend, of India*, that in 1870, one Haribhai Monbhai and thirty-two others, occupants, and, by their own account, proprietors, of the village of Kabilpore in the *talook* Sapa and *zillah* Surat brought a suit before the district judge, in which they claimed the right to hold their village at a fixed assessment of Rs. 1,089 per annum. The occasion of their bringing the suit was a notice affixed by the revenue survey officer to the effect that the maximum aggregate assessment on their village had been fixed at Rs. 4,106. "The district judge, Mr. Herbert Birdwood, found for the villagers in all their demands, and this mainly on the ground, that, for the period of 180 years, the smaller sum had been the limit of the assessment—subject to a few unimportant variations." And now the question to be decided is, whether the district judge, or the revenue officer was right. To enhance an interest in the decision, our contemporary points out that the chief revenue authority in the district was Mr. T. C. Hope, now the Hon. Mr. Hope, the Bombay Member of the Legislative Council, and the chief supporter of the Revenue Bill. But to proceed with the case. The revenue officers appealed to the High Court, and had ample opportunity of bringing their peculiar arguments and evidence to bear on the calm wisdom of Sir Michael Westropp and the Hon'ble Maxwell Melville. And what is the result? Their Lordships held that the district judge was right in every respect. "Mr. Birdwood had with the most praiseworthy industry gone through all the facts of the case, and in his estimate of the evidence their Lordships entirely agreed. The manner in which he had gone into the case was highly creditable to himself, and reflected, the highest honor on the administration of British justice." We quote the following from the Chief Justice's judgment: "Their Lordships must hope," said the Chief Justice, "that the facts of this case were not wholly known to the revenue officers of the district; but looking to the way in which the case had been conducted in the two courts, their Lordships could not think that those officers were unacquainted with them. It must be remarked that the management of the defendant's case shewed a deliberate disregard for ancient vested rights; and that the imperfect, perfunctory, and one-sided manner in which it was conducted, was not the only instance of the over-zeal with which revenue cases were managed by government officers. The court was very much indebted to Mr. Birdwood for the elaborate investigation he had bestowed upon the case, and to the learned counsel on both sides, especially the Advocate General, who had addressed the court for two days with his usual ability and industry. Their Lordships affirmed the decree of the lower court with costs; and rejected the appeal."

If it is the object of the British Government in India not only to do justice, but, as the Court of Directors used to say, to make the people feel that justice has been done, with what consistency can the Government propose to withdraw that relief which the law now gives to those, who might suffer by the arbitrary and capricious proceedings of the Revenue officers, by appealing to the Civil Court? As matters now stand, it is not possible for every poor aggrieved ryot to go up to the High Court for redress, but the Government discharges its obligation to its subjects by giving the sufferers means of redress in cases of oppression or hardship. And yet the Government proposes to withdraw deliberately the existing means of redress in revenue matters in Bombay. The question necessarily arises—does the Government exist for the benefit of the people or for the convenience of Revenue Officers? We know that these dread and hate the Civil Court; that they chafe under the High Court; nay that they want the supremacy of Discretion above Law, but does it behove the Government which is the protector of the people, to withdraw the only bulwark of their liberty—Law? We do hope that Lord Northbrook will send the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill to the limbo of things that were before he lays down the sceptre.

THE SPECIFIC RELIEF BILL.

MR. HOBHOUSE generally takes great care in elaborating his bills. He respects the proverb—make no haste but good speed. The bills introduced by him bear marks of careful enquiry and thought. The bill, which heads this article, is a good illustration. Carefully prepared as it has been we have however some misgivings on one point, that is to say how far it will affect the specific performance of agricultural contracts. The Bill is not clear or definite on the subject. For instance in the chapter treating of agreements, which may be specifically enforced, we read: "Except as otherwise provided in this

chapter, the specific performance of any agreement may in the discretion of the Court be enforced—(a) when it has been expressly agreed in writing between the parties to the agreement that specific performance thereof may be required by either party, or that compensation in money shall not be considered adequate relief for its non-performance." Now, it is well known that in agricultural contracts between planters and cultivators the latter are not always free agents. It is true that the revolution of 1860 has greatly improved matters, but still in many parts of the country the old system of coercion and extortion prevails. If then the contract provides for specific performance, according to the above clause it must be enforced. The only exception made in the illustration is as follows: "A and B agree that in consideration of annual advances to be made by A. B. will for three years next after the date of the agreement grow particular crops on the land in his possession and deliver them to A when cut and ready for delivery. A is not entitled to have this agreement specifically performed." Are we to understand from the above illustration that agricultural contracts for less than three years may be specifically enforced. We believe Mr. Hobhouse does not mean that, but the bill is so worded that the real drift of the law on this point cannot be easily ascertained. We might remind him of what Mr. Seton-Karr, then a Judge of the High Court, wrote on the subject of the proposed law to provide for the specific performance of agricultural contracts. He remarked:

"We must not also, in our anxiety to introduce a law by which the employment of capital shall be furthered, lose sight of past discussions and promises, and of the pledge to the Native population formally given by the Notification of the Government of India of the 22nd September 1860. That document, translated and circulated amongst the ryots, on whose agitation it, for a time, fell like oil on water, has been ever since by them considered as a pledge that disputes regarding indigo contracts shall be left to be decided by the ordinary Civil tribunals; and though it would be highly unreasonable to hold out this promise as a bar to all legislative improvements tending to abbreviate litigation, when such are urgently required, and when they are consonant to justice and equity yet, looking to the whole history of indigo to the temper of the ryots, and to the protraction of the contest, I do sincerely trust that the Council will think fit to declare that this portion of the law shall not apply to indigo contracts at all; and that, in applying it to other social and commercial dealings, they will satisfy themselves that, if the fraudulent artisan, cooly, or workman is justly compelled to abide by his engagements, the helpless, or honest contractor or proprietor, shall not be hastily subjected to imprisonment. It is surely easy to see a distinction between tenant-proprietors in Nuddea, forced by legal processes or moral compulsion to enter on a cultivation which they thoroughly detest, and emigrant to Assam, Cachar, and similar places, who go there of their own free will who are engaged solely as workmen, and who abscond or break their contracts with one tea planter in order to enter into a fresh contract on more favourable terms with another. But publicity and thoroughly impartial and unbending Judges are essentials for the smooth working of such a law any where; and an effective supervision, by some means or other, must be kept over Small Cause Courts situated in remote Hauts or Gunjes however populous and wealthy they may be, when regarded as mere centres of traffic. I saw lately a case from such a locality, where a woman had been sentenced to imprisonment by a Magistrate in the very teeth of both the letter and spirit of the terms of her engagement in a tea plantation. Her contract permitted her to leave her master at any time, on payment of a certain specified sum. She paid down this very sum, quitted her employment, and was deliberately sentenced to imprisonment for doing what her contract allowed her to do !!!"

The extract is long, but it will amply repay perusal. We admit that the question of the Contract Law has been discussed thread-bare, and are therefore not disposed to occupy our space with renewed discussion about it. But we may remark that the republication of the protest of Mr. Seton-Karr is not totally uncalled for. It is necessary to remind our legislators occasionally of the history of particular projects of legislation, when the personnel of the Council so frequently changes, and when a foregone conclusion may bias the clearest intellect and mislead the best informed judgment.

THE SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

AFTER six years' cogitation, agitation, and education of the public mind Dr. Sircar's Science Association was formally inaugurated on Saturday last under the auspices of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. The fifteenth day of January 1876 will be a memorable day in the history of British India. On this day was founded an institution, the like of which had never before existed in India, and if it be nursed with judicious care and enlightened liberality by the Indian public it is sure to prove a source of incalculable good to the country. It is Science, which has made Europe and America what they are, and if the hand-maid of Science seconds dame Nature, which has been bountiful to India, our countrymen may well hope to reap the same advantages, with which its votaries have been blessed in other lands. Last Saturday's meeting was a great success. In the first place, the Governor of the country did the promoters the honor of presiding at the meeting. In the second place, the flower of Native Society was gathered on the occasion. In the third place, the representatives of all sections of the Native community were included in the programme. We give below the Resolutions which were carried at the meeting:

Resolution I.—Moved by Raja Ramanath Tagore Bahadur, C. S. I., Seconded by Babu Rajendralala Mitra,—That this meeting accepts and approves the report of the Provisional Committee, and resolves that an Association be established with the object of enabling the Natives of India to cultivate science in all its departments, both with a view to its advancement by original research and to its varied applications to the arts and comforts of life.

Resolution II.—Moved by Babu Digamber Mitter, C. S. I., Seconded by Raja Jotendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur,—That this Association be considered a Memorial in honor of the recent Royal Visit to India, and designated the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science.

Resolution III.—Moved by Raja Kamal Krishna Bahadur, Seconded by Babu Rajender Dutt,—That for the present the Association be divided into three Sections representing General Physics, Chemistry and Geology.

Resolution IV.—Moved by the Rev. E. Lafont, Seconded by Babu Jadu Lal Mullick,—that the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I., be solicited to be the President of the Association.

Resolution V.—Moved by Babu Joykissen Mookerjee, Seconded by Babu Onnoda Prosad Roy,—That the thanks of the Meeting be tendered to the Provisional Committee for the services rendered by them in giving a scheme for the practical working of the Association, and that the under-mentioned gentlemen be requested to form the Committee of Management for the current year, and also to frame rules for the conduct and management of the Association:—

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I., (ex-officio). Members of the Provisional Committee, and Babu Rajendralala Mitra. Babu Rajender Dutt. Babu Jadu Lal Mullick. Babu Nilmadhab Mookerjea. Babu Keshub Chunder Sen. Babu Ananda Mohun Bose M. A. B. L. Dr. Sircar to act as Secretary. Seven to form a Quorum.

Resolution VI.—Moved by Babu Annada Prasad Banerjea, Pleader H. C., Seconded by Babu Callyprossunno Ghose,—That the Committee of Management be authorised to invite and collect subscriptions and to invest the same in Government securities in the names of the Trustees, and that it shall be competent for any three of the Trustees to dispose of the said securities at the request of the Committee in order to meet the requirements of the Association.

Resolution VII.—Moved by the Hon'ble Ramesh Chunder Mitter, Seconded by Moulvie Abdul Latief Khan Bahadur,—That the sum of Rs. 50,000 be set apart for the present for the purchase of an eligible site and the construction of a building thereon for the accommodation of the Association, and that the Committee be requested to take measures towards that end.

Resolution VIII.—Moved by Kumar Grish. Chunder Singh Bahadur, Seconded by Babu Prasanna Kumar Sarbadhikari,—That the sum o Rs. 20,000 be for the present applied to the purchase of books and instruments, and that the under-mentioned gentlemen be requested to form a Sub-Committee for the said purpose:—Rev. Father E. Lafont. Babu Rajendralala Mittra. Rai Kanai Lal Dey Bahadur. Babu Nilmadhab Mookerjee. Babu Surjee Coomar Sarbadhikari. Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar.

Resolution IX.—Moved by Babu Keshub Chunder Sen, Seconded by Babu Issur Chunder Mitter,—That the Committee be requested to invite monthly subscriptions for the defrayal of all current expenses; the minimum subscription of Rs. 12 per annum shall entitle the subscriber to the privileges of Member of the Association.

An amendment was proposed by Babu Judulal Mullick to the effect that the grant for the building be reserved and that the Committee be requested to consider whether the Association could not be held in a hired place, or in the Albert Hall projected by Babu Keshub Chunder Sen. Father Lafont explained that the peculiar character of the Association required a habitat of its own, for the object was not simply to deliver lectures, which might be delivered at any place, but also to give an opportunity to students and enquirers to study and make experiments, and it was therefore necessary that there should be rooms where the instruments could be safely deposited, and where the members would be at liberty to go to at any time of the day for experiment. It was therefore absolutely necessary that the Association should have a local habitation of its own. Accordingly the Resolution for a building was agreed to. We might, however, mention that the promoters of the Science Association did think of the Albert Hall, and did make the proposal to Babu Keshub Chunder Sen; but on consideration it was found that the objects of the two bodies were so distinct that a common building would not suit both, and the idea was consequently given up. But we are of opinion that the Committee may fairly apply to Government for a grant in aid of the building. Perhaps the Government may give the land, and the structure may be built with the funds of the Association; or the Association may buy the land and Government give the building. But however got we hold that the erection of a building will be the first step towards securing the parmanency of the institution. If the public see that a building and necessary apparatus have been secured, and that the workers cannot go on for want of means for the defrayal of current expenses, we cannot believe that they will allow the project to starve and die. Dr. Sircar announced at the meeting the names of three gentlemen, who had liberally come forward and promised monthly subscriptions of Rs. 25 each, guaranted for five years, viz., Raja Jotindra Mohun Tagore Bahadur, Raja Kamal Krishna Bahadur, and Babu Joykissen Mookerjea; if other wealthy native gentlemen, friends of Science, will follow their good example, and subscribe with their wonted liberality, we do not apprehend there will be any lack of funds. Then we also look to permanent endowments. Babu Joykissen Mookerjea intimated to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor that he was willing to contribute Rs. 5000 as an endowment, the same sum which he had promised for his projected Serai, for the encouragement of the study of agricultural chemistry. Much will also depend upon the kind patronage of Government, and the gracious consent of the Lieutenant Governor to be the President of the Association we consider as a guarantee that such patronage will not be withheld from it. May not also the University authorities be moved to so utilitize the Premchand Roychand Scholarship as to make the Scholar a worker in the Science Association. At present the Premchand Roychand scholar, after passing the examination, does nothing in the way of academic work, but pockets the splendid exhibition of Rs. 2,000 a year for five years.

The reader is aware that there are two projects before the public for the cultivation of Science. It is highly desirable that they should be amalgamated. Union is strength, and if the two bodies could be made to sink their differences of opinion, and act in unison, the object, which we believe both have equally in view, would be greatly furthered. We cannot understand why there should be a feeling of rivalry in the matter, and we hope that there is no such feeling—science knows no creed, religious or political, no personal distinctions, no geographical boundaries—if there

should be any such feeling, it ought to be a feeling of generous rivalry among the votaries of science, that is to say an honest desire to surpass each other in the pursuit of one's particular branch. If there is any one competent to bring about an amalgamation of the two projects, it is His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, who has extended his patronage to both with an equal hand. By way of a feeler, we believe, His Honor invited at last Saturday's meeting the representatives of the "other Association" as he called it, to express their opinion on the subject of the proposed amalgamation, and they properly said that they could not give their opinion without consulting their subscribers. But we were disappointed to see that they could not give even an outline of their contemplated project, without which it was simply beating the air. There is a vague generalization that the objects of the two are identical, but so far as we have been able to gather the views of both we confess we cannot reconcile them. As Father Lafont said at the meeting the principles of science must be taught first before they could be applied to the teaching of practical art. The scope of the Science Association was very ably and lucidly laid before the meeting by Babu Rajendralala Mitra, who seconded the first Resolution. We hope a full report of his speech will be secured, for it was the best exposition of the objects of the Science Association, which we have seen or heard. We were surprised that any intelligent man, who could follow him, should dispute about "science education" and "technical education." The two are quite distinct. Take for instance mechanics. It is one thing to learn the laws of motion, and quite another thing to handle machines. The student, who wants to study the principles of that particular branch of science, must, thoroughly to master them, attend the laboratory and study the *modus operandi* of machines, but if he wants only a practical knowledge of it he must serve as an apprentice in a workshop. It is true that a knowledge of the art may give immediate employment to a few, but if we are to be dependant upon other people for a knowledge of science, and if we are simply to make a practical application of what they teach, without understanding the principles which they teach, our position will be no better than that of hewers of wood and drawers of water. The great thing is to teach the principles of science, to carry the national mind in its study to a higher point than University education aims at, to make our countrymen think for themselves, and then to leave to their judgment and enterprise to apply to the practical proposes of life what they will learn at the lecture-room and the laboratory. To teach "practical science" as it is called, but by which is meant technical education in industrial arts, without teaching the principles of science, would be as Babu Rajendralala Mitra said to put the cart before the horse. But more than that. Is an Association, which professes to be an educational agency, to be converted into a speculative joint stockery? It must come to that, if remunerative arts and trades are to be made the subjects of its programme. Then we do not see how even that object is to be carried out. The wants of the people of India are few, and easily satisfied; their means are limited, and they cannot therefore afford for expensive things; the only article of foreign manufacture, which they consume to a large extent is cloth, and if it be intended to teach the student the mysteries of a cotton mill, then ten times the amount which the projectors of both the institutions may command will not suffice. The same remarks apply to other practical arts and trades. The truth is the application of science to the practical purposes of life ought be left to private enterprise—the domain of private capitalists cannot be occupied by a scientific body. A confusion of the two is sure to end in a collapse of the primary object of the Science Association. We hope the promotion of the movement will bear in mind what Babu Rajendralala Mitra said about technical schools. If the object of the "other Association" be to found such schools, that is a legitimate and laudable but distinct object, not compatible with the objects of a Science Association. But as we said above we are not in a position to discuss the merits of their scheme, unless we have it in black and white before us. We do hope that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor will lay down a clear basis upon which the projectors of the two bodies may work in harmony and to mutual advantage.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE PUBLISH in another column an advertizement of the College Reunion. The second anniversary takes place on the 31st instant. It will be observed that the alumni of all colleges public or private are invited to the Reunion.

WE ARE requested to announce the names of the under-mentioned subscribers in aid of Dr. Sircar's Science Association:

	Rs.
Babu Rajendralala Mitra	100
„ Keshub Chunder Sen	50
„ Ananda Mohan Bose, M. A. Barrister-at-Law	100
„ Saruth Chunder Ghosh	50
Dr. W. E. Dhanakoti Raju, of Madras	50
Babu Surendra Nauth Banerjee	500

THE CALCUTTA JUSTICES have paid Dr. Fabre Tonnerre, Health-officer of the town, Rs. 35,000, the amount of compensation voted by them at a previous meeting, and that officer vacated his post from the 1st instant. No sooner has, however, Dr. Tonnerre retired than there is again we hear a conspiracy somewhere to put in another officer on the same pay and allowances. Why has then poor Dr. Tonnerre been *jewabbed*? Alas! for poor rate-payers!

MR. BLANFORD'S services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, and a place in the graded list of the educational service has consequently become vacant. It is rumoured that promotion will be given to the European officers of the service, and the last place to a Native Assistant Professor, who is junior by many years to others in the service. If the last-mentioned rumour be correct, grievous injustice will be done to those meritorious officers, who have stronger claims both by reasons of seniority and good service. It is said that missionary influence is at work, and that the Hindu officers have therefore no chance. No one undervalues the literary merits of the officer mentioned, but we are told that he is not very highly spoken of as a teacher. Be that as it may, we do hope that the claims of the senior officers, who have also a good name in the service, will not be overlooked.

THE GOVERNMENT of Bombay has issued the following notification regarding the death of His Highness the Rao of Cutch:

"His Excellency the Governor in Council has to announce with deep regret, the death of His Highness the Maharajah Mirza Raja Shree Pragmuljee Rao of Cutch, Grand Commander of the Star of India, which took place on the 1st of January. By this melancholy event the State of Kutch has lost a wise and beneficent ruler, and the British Government a loyal and devoted friend."

"The news of his death," says the *Times of India*, "caused profound sensation amongst his subjects in Bombay, where they are very numerous amongst the trading classes, and business was at once suspended in the various bazaars, the cloth market, and the share, freight and grain markets. The majority of the Kutchees, accompanied by a relative of the late Rao, named Bhwe singjee Raghoba, repaired to the Mombadavi tank to perform certain religious ceremonies, and then returned to their homes and spent the day in mourning." Rao Pragmuljee was an enlightened ruler and a great favourite with his subjects. Under him, to quote our contemporary, the Kutch State rapidly improved. Its resources were developed, trade encouraged, and various educational reforms were introduced. The slave trade was abolished, torture prohibited, transit duties repealed, gambling proscribed, and a gold coinage introduced. His Highness has left two sons and one daughter. The eldest of the sons, who is about eleven years of age, will succeed to the *Gadee*. In the meantime, the administration of affairs is in the hands of the Political Agent, Colonel Parr, and Mr. Krishnajee Luxmon, the Dewan. The annual revenue of the State amounts to twenty-four lakhs of rupees.

WE DEEPLY regret to record the death of Mr. J. W. O'Sullivan, a veteran of the Indian Press. He came from a good Irish family, and being of a somewhat eccentric disposition joined the ranks in the Indian army. He was present at the Sutlej Campaign. On the occupation of the Punjab he was appointed district engineer, and if he was disposed to make money he would have returned home a master of lakhs, for in those days of the pagoda tree bags of rupees were literally left at his door he knew not by whom. But his noble nature spurned gold. He however soon got tired of office routine, and resigned his post and dedicated himself to literature. But his funds were exhausted, and he came to Calcutta almost penniless. He was however kindly taken up by the hand by Mr. William Cobb Hurry, then editor of the *Englishman*, who at once discerned the true metal in him. He first joined the *Englishman* as reporter and subsequently became an active contributor to its leading columns. Under the guidance of Mr. Cobb Hurry he wrote many leading articles on the Mutiny and the Army question. At this time he was also a teacher in the Hindu Metropolitan College. He next became the editor of the Calcutta *Phœnix*, which he made both readable and respectable. On leaving the *Phœnix* he became a contributor to the Press of Calcutta and Bombay generally. He was for some years the Calcutta Correspondent of the *Times of India* and contributed largely to its leading columns. He was also for a short time the Calcutta Correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*. He wrote for the *Indian Field*, the *Calcutta Examiner*, the *Indian Empire*, *Public Opinion* and other Calcutta papers. About five years ago he took charge of the *Mofussilite*, and he left it to edit the *Indian Observer*. He was next seen at Bombay as the editor of the *Indian Statesman*, but he did not stay there long. He was appointed the first editor of the Calcutta *Statesman*, and on leaving that paper joined the staff of the *Indian Daily News*. His last literary labors were in connection with the *Royal Tourist*, of which he was editor till the 20th ultimo. He was taken ill at the latter end of last month and removed to the General Hospital where he expired on Thursday last.

In Mr. O'Sullivan the Indian Press has lost a most devoted and valued member. He was a self-taught man, and remarkably well up in all branches of Indian politics. He could write off-hand articles on all manner of Indian questions. He had carefully studied the system of land tenures in this country, the important bearings of Indian commerce and currency, the knotty problems of military politics, and the ethics of Indian social polity. His views were generally sensible and moderate, and he used to express them in moderate language. He had no race feeling; he was a true friend to the natives, and did not spare his countrymen whenever he considered them to be in the wrong, as his warm support of the Indigo policy of Sir John Peter Grant in the columns of the *Phœnix* shewed. His articles on the currency question attracted the attention of that distinguished economist Sir William Mansfield. He enjoyed the confidence of the highest in office, and he never abused that confidence. Although he was of a retiring disposition he was highly esteemed by those who knew him. He had a quaint humour about him, which was most pleasing. Peace be to his memory!

WE THANK Messrs. Wyman & Co., for the following books:

Notes on Forestry.—These Notes have been written by Mr. C. F. Amery, Deputy Conservator of Forestry, N. W. P. Forestry is now attracting the attention of Indian students, and Mr. Amery's book is calculated to be eminently useful to them. He has given very valuable hints on the various subjects connected with forestry. The table of contents shews what we mean. Chapter II. Sowing, Chapter III. Planting, Chapter IV. Thinning, Chapter V. Felling, Chapter VI. Timber Transport, Chapter VII. Measurement of Timber, Chapter VIII. Taking Stock, Chapter IX. Period of Felling, Chapter X. Coppice or Niederwald, Chapter XI. Forests or Trees or Various ages (Mittelwald), Chapter XII. Felling by selection (Planterbetrieb), Chapter XIII. Felling by rotation of area, Chapter XIV. Timber Forest with

coppice, Chapter XV. Transition from lower to higher forest conditions Chapter XVI. Working-plans. This book ought to be made a manual for the forest departments in India.

Medico-Legal experience in the Bengal Presidency by Dr. Kenneth McLeod.—We are told in the preface to this work that the subject-matter of it was originally submitted as a report to the Government of India prepared at the request of the Inspector General of Hospitals. It does not pretend to be a systematic treatise on Medical Jurisprudence; Dr. Chever's most able and valuable "Manual of Medical Jurisprudence for India," as our author justly remarks, admirably fulfils this purpose; the aim has been to furnish simply a digested record of medico-legal experience; and Dr. McLeod has admirably fulfilled his task. As a guide to medical and judicial officers in medico-legal cases, its value can not be over-rated. Succinct, well arranged, and at the same time comprehensive in the range of subjects touched upon, it is calculated to serve as a good and useful manual. The condensed form in which it has been given is a good proof of Dr. McLeod's literary ability.

The A. B. C. Directory of Calcutta.—This book has been compiled by Messrs. Wyman & Co. As they state in the preface, the want of a moderately-priced Book of Direction and easy reference, published at the end of the year, has long been felt. And as a first attempt the compilation is successful. It is handy and contains much that one wants to have for reference about Calcutta and the Mofussil. The publishers propose to bring out a second edition in April next. We are glad that this Directory has been brought with the commencement of the year, particularly as Messrs. Thacker & Co.'s Directory is not expected till perhaps March.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following reply of the Government of Bengal to the memorial of the rate-payers adopted at the late Town Hall meeting:

To DEGUMBER MITTER, ESQ., C.S.I.,

Late Sheriff of Calcutta.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 153, dated the 4th instant, with which you forward a memorial embodying the sentiments expressed in some resolutions which were passed by certain inhabitants and rate-payers of Calcutta at a meeting which was convened by you at the Town Hall on the 11th of December last. You represent that the delay which has occurred in the submission of this memorial has been unavoidable.

2. Mention has not been made of the number of rate-payers who attended the meeting at the Town Hall, nor are any signatures attached to the memorial. It is shown, however, that the resolutions on which the memorial is based were moved and seconded by three European and three Native gentlemen.

3. In this memorial it is stated, among other things, that though many and great improvements have been made in the city of Calcutta under the Municipality as at present constituted, these improvements have been in many instances effected at an excessive cost; that this is attributable to the want of constitutional control; that the accounts have been unsatisfactorily prepared; that the system of contracts and purchases is believed to have been objectionable, if not illegal. The memorialists pray that enquiry may be made (among other things) regarding the accounts and working of the Municipality, and that an elective system of representation may be introduced, so as to enable the rate-payers to exercise control over the expenditure of money raised by local rates.

4. In reply, I am in the first place to bring to the remembrance of the memorialists that the management of the municipal affairs of Calcutta has been vested by law in the Justices as trustees for the public, and that the general proceedings of the Justices in all matters connected with the administration of the municipal funds which have been placed at their disposal are not subject to direct control by the Executive Government. Nevertheless, the Lieutenant-Governor will always be ready to exercise whatever influence he can for procuring the rectification of anything that may be found to be amiss.

5. In the absence of specific instances or illustrations, the Lieutenant Governor is not quite sure that he adequately understands the drift and purport of all the general allegations made in the memorial. He adheres, however, to the statement, made by him on the 27th November last in the Legislative Council, to the effect that he is quite prepared to cause enquiry to be made into any particular case which may be adduced, so far as he many be lawfully competent to order such enquiry.

6. I am to add, however, that, with reference to a separate representation which has come before the Government, in which criticism has been made on the system under which the accounts of the Calcutta Municipality are kept, the Comptroller-General has been already requested to favor the Government with an expression of his opinion upon the justice of the remarks made, and to state whether he considers that any change is required in the arrangements now in force for the submission and audit of the municipal accounts. On receipt of the Comptroller-General's report, the Lieutenant-Governor will decide whether any, or what, further action is necessary.

7. I am also to state that the Justices will be requested to favor the Lieutenant-Governor with a report on the system of contracts and purchases hitherto followed by them, and that, if necessary, any questions regarding the legality of the proceedings adopted will be referred for the opinion of the law officers of Government.

8. As regards the prayer of the memorialists that an elective system of representation should be introduced, I am to request that you will be good enough to refer the memorialists to the statement made by the Lieutenant-Governor at the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on the 27th of November last, as published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd ultimo. In that statement Sir Richard Temple mentioned the terms on which he is prepared to approve of an elective system of representation in the Municipality of Calcutta; and I am to add that he adheres to the statement then made by him.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

We reserve comments.

APROPOS of the exhibition made to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales at the Hon'ble Jaggadanand Mookerjea's house the *Englishman* says some hard words regarding Hindu society, liberty of women, sexual morality, &c., which we will not retort. The best answer to our contemporary's remarks is given by the *Indian Daily News*, which we readily adopt:

INSINCERE admiration does not necessarily purge eccentricity of all its objectionable qualities, and unless the curious social experiment tried by Baboo Joggodanund Mookerjee the other day succeeds in revolutionising Bengallee society, it is difficult to see how it can escape being regarded as an outrage upon its conventions. It is unnecessary to say that if the Baboo were sincere in his determination to abolish the zenana system, so far as he was able to do so, he would be sure of the sympathy of most Englishmen. But if Baboo Joggodanund has not the slightest intention of allowing English gentlemen of good character henceforth to visit the ladies of his family, and only allowed one particular batch of gentlemen to do so on one particular occasion, he has, it seems to us, not only been guilty of a curious act of flonkeyism which every sensible Englishman must condemn, but also committed an outrage on decency, from which the insincere applause of other flonkeys can scarcely absolve him. We can be guilty of no disloyalty in offering the opinion that the moral character of the Prince of Wales does not so greatly excel that of all other English gentlemen in India, as to make it an absurdity for Baboo Joggodanund Mookerjee to concede to any of them, who may care to desire it, the privilege which has been conceded to His Royal Highness. We are not of course ignorant of the social interval which separates most of us from the Prince, or of the important political purposes, which some people expect the visit of His Royal Highness to serve; but the man who could refer to either of these things, in connexion with the moral influences which, rightly or wrongly, regulate the Indian zenana system, can hardly be congratulated on his intelligence; and the applause of a few unreflecting people will scarcely repay the Baboo for the contempt of the society from which he has chosen to ostracise himself. No one can suppose that we have any special sympathy; with the zanana system but the flight of fancy by which any one could suppose that any kind of loyalty or enlightenment was displayed by the Baboo in outraging social proprieties "for this one occasion only," is so ludicrous that we might reasonably have expected all educated men to refrain from soaring into it. The zenana system can only perish when Indian womanhood is enlightened; and no one who is acquainted with Bengal pretends to believe that either the Baboos of Calcutta or their wives are enlightened in any accepted sense of the word. Religious sanctions have been specially forged for the maintenance of the zenana system, and have been so curiously interwoven with the more authentic religious sanctions of the country, that it would be difficult to persuade nine out of ten Bengalee ladies that seclusions was not at least a semi-religious obligation. What good, under such circumstances, could accrue from any one family pretending to outrage popular feeling, it is not easy to guess. We say, pretending—though in truth we sincerely trust that all that is said in native society about the make-up of the company who received the Prince, has no foundation in fact. If all the ladies who welcomed the Prince were not real native ladies, and members of respectable families, a haux, amounting to an insult, has been played on His Royal Highness. That would be almost worse than the strange error of judgment which the most charitable now lay at the door of the well-meaning Baboo who has made a silly mistake in order to gratify a most objectionable form of curiosity. The Baboo, however, has now been forced into the position of a radical reformer, and if he has the pluck to throw himself into it, and to open out his home henceforth to all Englishmen of at least as good moral characters as the Prince of Wales, many Englishmen will doubtless rally round him, and he may live to be quoted hereafter as the emancipator of the womanhood of Bengal.

We must confess that the above is the best criticism we have read on the subject.

WE HAVE before us a judgment lately delivered by the District Judge of Hooghly, in a civil case (No. 28 of 1875) which as bearing upon the character of an officer holding the responsible post of Sub-Registrar of Assurances at Serampore calls for serious notice. The Judge in one place says:

"With respect to Lukeenarain" [the Sub Regr. named above]" I can only say that if he had given his evidence in this court instead of that of the Sub-Judge, I should have been disposed to make him over to the criminal authorities to be tried for perjury."

Elsewhere he observes:

"I may remark that if Lukeenarain was really as innocent as he pretends to be, of the partition and if he really never heard of it, as he has said in one part of his deposition, until several years after the partition was effected, he must have been in a position, when giving his evidence before the Lower Court, to swear positively that he was not in the year 1262, cognisant of what was going on.

The evasive answers, therefore, given by him, seem to point very distinctly to the fact that he was perfectly cognisant of the partition proceedings and that his statement declaring those proceedings to have been conducted without his consent are false." "Such therefore being my finding upon this point, I consider that Lukeenarain has deliberately made a false statement when he says that there was no partition made in 1262 with my consent." It follows that the whole of Lukeenarain's evidence as given in this case, must be rejected as worthless and totally undeserving of credit."

Again in another place:

"I may add that I only regret that the Law does not appear to me, to authorise my directing that the defendant Lukeenarain shall be held jointly liable with the plaintiff for the costs which the defendant appellant has incurred in defending this suit; for there cannot be the smallest doubt from the evidence of the pleaders as given in this case that defendant Lukeenarain has been managing and conducting this suit throughout; and taking this circumstance into consideration with the fact that he has attempted in this case to ignore altogether the partition proceedings to which he was most unquestionably a party, as well as to support the plaintiff's claim by perjured statements, there can be little ground left for doubt that the plaintiff would never have brought this suit, but at his instigation and with his promise of support."

Comments on the above are superfluous. We invite the attention of Government to the above remarks.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Lucknow, 9th January, 13h.

The Royal party left this about 8 o'clock yesterday morning for Oonao, arriving at 10. After breakfast, the whole divided into four parties, the Prince's consisting of himself, Lord Charles Bresford, Lord Suffield, General Probyn, and Major Bradford, piloted by Captain Maynard of the Oudh Police. The Prince was mounted on an English cob. The Prince's party speared five boars, the Prince doing three. The ground was very bad. The grass was very high, and very uneven in some parts. The Prince rode very hard indeed; the only man by his side the whole time being Major Bradford, mounted on a splendid small grey. Of the other party Prince Louis of Batenburg took the first spear of all. Six falls altogether. The only serious one was to Lord Carrington, who, after spearing one pig, was making for another, when the animal ran among the horse's legs, causing it to fall. Lord Carrington's right collar-bone is fractured obliquely. Lord Beresford also had a fall. Immediately this happened, the party stopped. In the doctors' opinion he will be all right in four weeks. He was left behind at Oonao with Mr. Harrington, Deputy Commissioner, and joins the Prince again at Delhi. Ten pigs were speared altogether. The party had luncheon under trees after the accident. The sport was resumed; the Prince taking first spear this time. He returned to Lucknow at 8; attended the Club at 10½; and returned at 12½. He attended service this morning at Christ Church. Dr. Spencer preached. On return from church he was presented with tiny elephant from the Maharajah of Bulrampore He dines at the Club to-night.

Lucknow, 9th January.

Latest news is that Lord Carrington is progressing favorably.

On receiving intelligence from Delhi that Lord Napier of Magdala had fallen from his horse and broken his collar-bone, the Prince telegraphed enquiries. Lord Napier just replied, "Better and hopes to be mounted doing his duty on the Prince's arrival there on Tuesday.

Lucknow 10th January, 15h, 25m.—This morning the Prince visited the Residency and the Cemetery, accompanied by Dr. Fayrer. He was much interested. At twelve o'clock he presented colors to the 14th or old Buckinghamshire Regiment. The whole of the troops in Garrison, consisting of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery 65th, 14th Europeans 6th, 41st Natives paraded under command of General Chamberlain. The Prince and suite all mounted, inspected the troops, and returned to the flag. The old colors were then trooped, the 14th Band playing magnificently. The Reverend Mr. Cowley, chaplain, in full canonicals then consecrated the new colors, and the bandmen sung a hymn. The Prince then presented the colors.

Addressing Colonel Hawley, Commandant 14th, His Royal Highness said he felt great pleasure in presenting new colors to a Regiment he had known himself for nine years, and which would soon complete their 200 years of service. The Regiment had been signally successful in all campaigns, and it was an honor to present them with new colors. The Prince then briefly named all the various engagements in which the Regiment had been victorious.

Colonel Hawley thanked the Prince, saying it was a high honor to have the colors presented by him.

Private Gardiner, of the 14th, was then brought up to the Prince, who pinned on the Medal gained at the annual shooting Match, 20 gunners also earned, Gardiner made 117 points.

The Prince left at half-past two for Cawnpore. Dines there, and goes on the 10th to-night to Delhi, arriving at 9 o'clock this morning.

Cawnpore 10th January 17h. 45m.—Lord Carrington joined the Prince at Unao. He is much better. The Prince of Wales presented to Mr. Harrington, Deputy Commissioner of Unao, a handsome silver liquor flask in token of his gratification of the care he had taken of Lord Carrington.

Sir George Couper and others who accompanied the Prince here returned to Lucknow by special train. The Prince visited the Memorial Church and Well, returning by the East India Station. He leaves at 10 to-night.

The Oudh and Rohilcund arrangements were perfect.

Head Quarters Camp, January 12th, 18h, 33m.—A Grand Review was held to-day 20,000 troops marched past the Prince, who after the review presented colors to the 11th Native Infantry and 1st Ghoorkas Lord Napier of Magdala was present His Excellency came on the ground in a carriage and then mounted to receive the Prince. In the afternoon the Prince drove to the city. To-night a Grand Ball in the Fort Palace given by the officers, nearly 1,500 guests are expected. To-morrow the manœuvres commence, General Hardinge proceeds with attacking party twenty miles out. General Reid defends ridge and covers the camp. Weather very cold.

Delhi, 11th January.—The Prince arrived here this morning, and was brilliantly received at the station by Lord Napier and his staff and other high officials. The Prince, before proceed-

ing to the Camp, visited the Fort, and the Jumma Musjid, The whole route, nearly four miles which the procession traversed, was lined by troops; upwards of 15,000, giving a grand effect to scene. The crowd in Chandnee Chowk, through which the Prince passed, was dense and enthusiastic. The Prince rode on horseback. Lord Napier kept his carriage, in consequence of the late accident. The Prince held a levee at noon, and reviews the troops to-morrow.

Delhi. 12th January.—The Review before the Prince to-day was a Grand Military spectacle 18,000 troops present, the picturesque and varied uniforms of the Native Regiments, the elephant and mule Batteries all lent additional beauty to the scene. The Prince on arriving on the ground at once passed along the whole line of each division after which he took up his position at the saluting point when the march passed Commenced Artillery and Cavalry—closing the spectacle by trotting past in Batteries and Squadrons and then galloping passed in lines of Batteries and Regiments. The Prince presented new colours to the eleventh Native Infantry before leaving the ground. A large concourse of Spectators was assembled the force looked splendid and the marching past in most cases was faultless. A Grand Ball to-night at the old Kings palace which has been gorgeously decorated for the occasion. Weather very cold.

Delhi 13th January, 19h. 15m.—The Prince attended the Ball last night, remained after supper and danced occasionally. The Ball was a failure as regards accommodation; the lighting particularly; the refreshments, attendance, and illuminations were scanty. The city illuminations will take place to-night. The Prince visited the Kootub this morning and ascended to the top 240 feet. There was Luncheon at Prince's afterwards. This morning the attacking party for to-morrow's manœuvres left Camp under the Command of General Hardinge; consisting of two Batteries Royal Horse Artillery; 13th and 15th Hussars, 6th, 15th, 7th, 10th 11th Bengal Cavalry, 8th, 12th, 6th, 85th, 39th, 62nd European; 32nd, 15th, 45th, 28th, 31st, 26th, 5th, Native Infantry. Two companies of sappers with pontoon equipment, left the Camp, and proceeded twenty miles out. The object of this force is to gain possession after ten o'clock to-morrow of the "Ridge" to the North of Delhi, with a view to further operations against the city, on the arrival of the main army from the Punjab. Up to ten, no movement of any kind is to be made. The defence party, under Reid, consists of six batteries of artillery; six regiments of cavalry; eleven regiments of European and Native Infantry, and four companies of sappers and miners.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P
Mirzapore Institute	13	4	0
Moulvi Azharol Huq, Ranchee	13	4	0
His Highness the Maharajah of Indore	13	4	0
Poona Native General Library	13	4	0
Prince Bhuram, Rosapagla	13	4	0
Babu Greesh Chunder Dutt, Gwalpara	13	4	0
„ Bany Madub Roy, Banda	6	10	0
„ Brojomohun Roy, Rungpore	10	0	0
„ Ramdeb Chatterjee, Palashat	20	0	0
„ Jodoonath Chatterjee, Raneegunge	10	0	0
„ Gobind Chunder Das, Baspore	10	0	0
„ Rajkristo Mookerjee, Durbhangah	13	4	0
„ Chunder Nath Bhuttacharjee, Rungpore	13	4	0
„ Troylucknath Mookerjee, Perbuttypore	5	0	0
„ Sarut Chunder Roy, Serajgunge	13	4	0
„ Bhobany Churn Surma, Mongoldai	6	10	0
„ Krishnakumar Sein, Sylhet	13	4	0
„ Nogendronath Chatterjee, Kishoregunge	5	0	0
„ Nobokrishna Chuckerbutty, Goorgaon	10	0	0
„ Hurydas Mitter, Allahabad	5	0	0
„ Rajendro Lall Coomar, Bolootee	6	10	0
„ Jodoonauth Ghose, Kujrah	1	4	0
„ Opendranauth Roy, Burdwan	6	10	0
„ Roghunauth Bose, Cuttack	10	0	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*January* 12, 1876.

GENERAL.—*The 26th November* 1875.—Baboo Shama Churn Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed, on the expiration of his leave, to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, and Backergunge, for employment in the Soonderbuns.

This cancels the appointment of Baboo Isser Chunder Mitter to the above office.

The 6th January 1876.—Baboo Ram Churn Lall, Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Rughoonundun Prosad, or until further orders. Moonshee Mahomed-ul-Nobee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Second Grade, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Gunga Nath Roy, or until further orders.

Baboo Shama Churn Dass, Sub-Deputy Collector, Second Grade, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Nobin Chunder Mitter, or until further orders.

Baboo Burhandeo Narain, Canoongoe, First Grade, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade at Hajipore, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Ramchurn Lall or until further orders.

Baboo Bipin Behary Pramanick is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade at Barh, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Shama Churn Day, or until further orders.

Moonshee Shaik Abdullah is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade at Sasseram, during the absence, on deputations, of Moonshee Mahomed-ul-Nobee, or until further orders.

Mr. George Abraham Grierson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dinagepore, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th instant.

The services of Lieutenant Atwell Robert Porter, an extra Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of the Lieutenant-Governor, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department.

Mr. A. C. Mackertich, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, is transferred to the Patna Division for employment on special duty.

The 7th January 1876.—Mr. John Ware Edgar, C. S. I., Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th instant.

Mr. Alfred Wallis Paul, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. W. Edgar, or until further orders.

Baboo Nobin Krishna Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is transferred to Rungpore.

This cancels the transfer of Baboo Joggeshur Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, from Hooghly to Rungpore, notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd December 1875.

The 18th January 1876.—Moulvi Dulleeluddeen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 1st November 1875.

Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, is appointed to have charge of the Pachamba division of the Hazareebagh district.

Mr. F. H. McLaughlin, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad, on return from special leave, is allowed subsidiary leave for four days from 11th to 14th December 1875, both days inclusive.

The orders of the 17th December 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd idem, granting to Moulvi Mahomed Abdool Kadir, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, leave of absence for forty-five days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, are cancelled.

Mr. G. Stevenson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Buddruck division of the Balasore district, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870.

Baboo Shama Churn Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, employed in the Soonderbuns, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 13th December 1875, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 15th September 1875 is cancelled.

The 10th January 1876.—Mr. Arthur Weeks, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is transferred to Hooghly.

The 11th January 1876.—Baboo Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 19th July 1875.

Baboo Tara Prosad Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Morshedabad, is allowed to leave for one week, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. W. O'Reilly, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to join his appointment at Buxa, on return from leave to Europe.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

100 Rs. Reward for detection of the offender with the article.

STOLEN:

A gold hunting watch, with Albert chain, by Aram and sons, No. 10999, case enamelled, Initials of the owner (K. L. B.) in old English, engraved on the case, and stone of the key. If successful, apply to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Friday 21st January 1876 *for the supply of the best steam coal at the following places*:

Calcutta Water Works.

Pultah, Tallah, Wellington Square and Chandpal Ghaut

Drainage Department.

Pumping stationat Palmer's Bridge, Entally Workshops.

Municipal Slaughter House.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Justices.

ILLUMINATION MATERIALS.

PUBLIC SALE.

A Public Sale of the following Illumination Materials will be held at No. 6, Jaun Bazar Street adjoining the Municipal Office, at noon on Tuesday the 18 *January, in lots to suit purchasers.*

About 200 Wooden Stages and ladders.
„ 100 Bamboo Step ladders.
„ 200 Jhurrool Planks.
„ 100 Soondry Posts (rollers).
„ 200 Wooden trays for lamps.
„ 200 Wooden Blocks of sizes.
„ 6 Monds Country Rope.
„ 2 Dozen Hammers.
„ 2 Do. Scissors.
„ 3 Do. Pliers and Puicers.
„ 1 Do. Country Daws.
„ 100 Tin Oil Cans.
„ 300 Tin Dippers.
„ 300 Chinese Lanterns.
„ 18 Green painted flower tubs.
„ 28 Empty Oil Barrels.
„ 250 Small Bamboos.
„ 2 Large Crystal Gas devices.
„ 6 Small Do. Do.
„ 20 Large Copper Gas devices ornamental.
„ 100 Small Do. Do. Do.
„ 250 Devices French and English for oil lamps including plumes, stars, crowns &c.
„ 1000 French Wire lusters for oil lamps.
„ 1 Dozen Iron Mottoes for Do.
„ 6000 Yards Galvanized iron chain with lamp holders complete.
„ 50,000 French Glasses, tumbler shape assorted colors.
„ 750 Assorted banners and flags of different sizes.
„ 100 Sheilds with ornamental devices.
„ 50 Large transparencies with frames.

The articles can be seen during office hours, on application to Resident Storekeeper. Private offers will be entertained for any or all the above articles.

Calcutta 13th January 1876.

COLLEGE REUNION.

1876.

The Second College Reunion takes place on Monday the 31st instant at the Emerald Bower of Rajah Joteendra Muhun Tagore Bahadoor at Sinthi. This time the Reunion will be open to the alumni of all the Colleges and other principal educational institutions of Bengal. The business of the Reunion will commence at noon and last till 8 P. M. and consist of the delivery of lectures, recital of poems, readings from authors, musical performanees, exhibition of tableaux vivants of Ragus and Raginis and of pictures on water, tableaux of Scenes from Meghanada, &c. &c. The College Reunion Committee, representing the principal Colleges and the different sections of the Community, is composed of the following gentlemen:—

Babu Juggodish Nath Roy
" Prasanna Kumar Sarvadhikari
" Raj Narain Bose
" Gour Dass Bysak
Hon'ble Romesh Chunder Mitter
Professor H. Blochmann.
Dr. Mahendro Lall Sircar.
Moulvi Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor.
Pundit Mahesh Chunder Nyarutna
Revd. Lal Behari De
Babu Brahmo Mohun Mullick
" Dijendro Nath Tagore
" Keshub Chunder Sen
" Sree Nath Ghose
" Omesh Chunder Dutt, Krishnagar College.
" Bunkim Chunder Chatterjea
Anunda Mohun Bose Esq.
Babu Ram Sunkur Sen
" Bhudeb Mookerjea
Mr. G, C. Dutt
Raja Shourendro Mohun Tagore, Secy. and Treasurer.
Baboo Chunder Nath Bose, Joint Secretary
" Khagendra Nath Roy, Assistt. Secy.

The price of cards of admission will be Rs. 2 each; but subscriptions exceeding that amount will be thankfully received. Cards will be sold at the undermentioned places:—1. The British Indian Association. 2 The *Hindoo Patriot* Press. 3. The Presidency College Library. 4 The residence of Babu Raj Narain Bose, No. 13 Fukeer Chand Mitter's Street. 5. The residence of the Joint Secretary Babu Chunder Nath Bose, No. 13. Sookea's Street, Simla. 6. The residence of Babu Juggodish Nath Roy, No 100. Hurry Ghose's Street, Simla. 7. The residence of the Revd. Lal Behari De, Chinsurah. 8. Judge's Court at Alipore, through Babu Biprodas Banerjea. Tickets will be available to purchasers from the 22nd instant.

SHOURENDRO MOHUN TAGORE
Hony. Sec. and Treasurer.

Calcutta 16th January 1876.

WANTED—An experienced Draftsman for the Public Works Department, Cooch Behar State on a sal[illegible] 50 per month. Preference should be [illegible] who knows levelling and surveying with [illegible] applications with copies of testimonials [illegible] undersigned as soon as possible.

GOBIND CHUNDER ROY,
Supdt. of P. W. D. Cooch Behar State.

NOTICE.

Persons exercising any Trade, Profession, or Calling within the Town are reminded that they should at once apply for Licenses in accordance with Schedule B of Act VI of 1863 for the year 1876 as all Licenses granted in 1875, expired on the 31st of December last.

Notice is hereby given that under Section V of Act VI of 1866, and Section I of Act IX of 1867 Licenses for Carriages, Horses, Ponies or Mules kept within the Town for the half year commencing 1st of January 1876 should be taken out at once. Parties failing to take out Licenses will be prosecuted without further notice.

M. R. SHIRCORE,
License Officer.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the registration of Carts, Hackeries and other wheeled Vehicles without springs for the first half year 1876, will under Section VII of Act VI (B. C.) of 1866 commence from the first of January 1876 and that a fee of Rs. 4 will be required at the time for each registration, under Section 45 of Act VI (B. C) of 1863.

By order
M. R. SHIRCORE,
Registrar of Carts and Hackeries.

NOTICE.

বাঙ্গালা ও মধ্য শ্রেণীর ইঙ্গরাজী বিদ্যালয় সমুহের নিম্ন শ্রেণীস্থ ছাত্রদিগের শিক্ষার উপযোগী পাটীগণিত প্রবেশিকা নামে একখান ক্ষুদ্র অঙ্কপুস্তক প্রস্তুত করিয়া প্রকাশ করিয়াছি। মূল্য ।৵০ ছয় আনা।

কলিকাতা নর্ম্মাল বিদ্যালয় ১৫ই পৌষ সন ১২৭২ সাল। } শ্রীগোপালচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।

ভারত উচ্ছ্বাস।

(যুবরাজের ভারতবর্ষে আগমনোপলক্ষে)
প্রসিদ্ধ কবি শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু নবীন চন্দ্র সেন প্রণীত
মূল্য ৵০ আনা ডাক্‌মাশুল /০ আনা
ষ্টানহোপ যন্ত্রে ও ক্যানিং লাইব্রেরীতে প্রাপ্তব্য।

WANTED.

An Overseer for the Road Cess Works of Tipperah. Consolidated pay Rs. 110 per month; climate of the excellent Applications to be sent in before the 31st instant. None need apply who do not possess certificates of qualification from the Principal of the Presidency College or from a competent Engineer officer of Government.

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